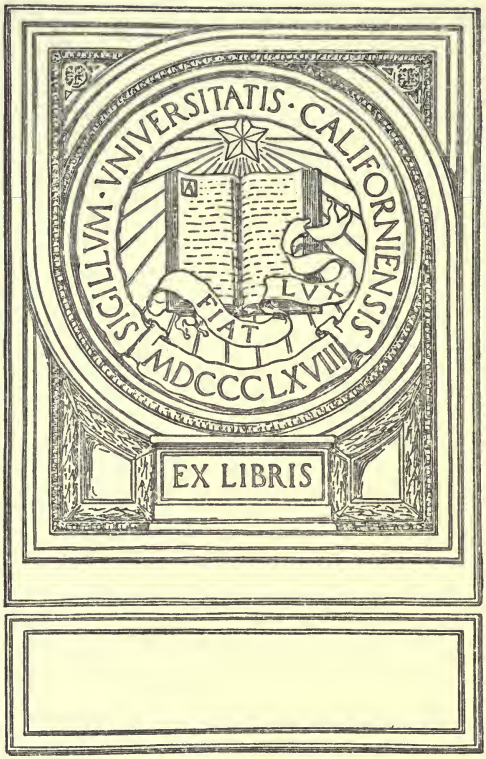
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For Private Study and
the Class Room : :

By Ira Maurice Price, Ph.D.

Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures in
the University of Chicago : : : :

Sixth Edition, Revised

With Later Chronology Reconstructed

Fleming H. Revell Company

Chicago New York Toronto

Publishers of Evangelical Literature

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Preface to the Sixth Edition.

These are fruitful times for Bible students. Each year adds new and valuable works to their effective equipment. And the period since the appearance of the first edition (1890) of this *Syllabus* has practically reconstructed our conceptions of the history and archæology of the Orient. The finds of the explorer have been critically investigated and systematically set forth by the liguist, the archæologist, and the historian. Their results have been made available in a large body of scholarly literature. These works have appeared, some in comprehensive, sumptuous, attractive, and expensive forms, and others in concise, handsome, and inexpensive volumes.

This new library of Oriental life has opened a new field to every Bible student. Here he finds fascinating and fruitful results, such as clothe with flesh and blood the skeleton of Old Testament history. The times of ancient Israel were not unique, nor were they far different in the long run from that of any small people in the midst of the great nations of that day. They were but one of the smaller members of the great family of ancient Oriental nations. The presence of Jehovah and His prophets in the midst of this people has given the Old Testament, a record of their national life, both political and religious, its rightful place and importance as a part of our Bible.

Students of the Old Testament have come to appreciate the vast significance of these revelations

of Oriental life. They have learned to find in them the solution of many hitherto troublesome questions in Old Testament life and history. They have also discovered new and intricate problems, whose solutions must await further research into the posthumous documents of many ancient Oriental peoples. The desire for a systematic study of the history in the Old Testament in the light of these discoveries has shown itself in the continued demand for a work of this kind. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that this *Syllabus* has been adopted and is now used as a text-book in more than twenty-five theological seminaries, colleges, universities, and academies in this and in other lands.

Former editions of this *Syllabus* have adopted throughout their pages, with more or less faithfulness, the chronological scheme of Archbishop Ussher. The Assyrian "eponym canon" has not only shown the erroneous character of that system, but has been able to correct it through almost the entire period of Hebrew history from the Division of the Kingdom down to 666 B. C. This sixth edition merely retains Ussher's dates down through Solomon's reign as a necessary evil, but from that point down to Nehemiah has worked out a new system, which both harmonizes older difficulties, and reveals in part the Hebrew method of writing history. The "Appendix" presents it in detail.

The new arrangement of the "Literature for Further Study" by periods, except works on the "History of Israel," and "Contemporaneous History,"

will be a convenience for those who may desire to do more thorough work in great historical eras, or who may wish to know the latest phases of criticism as touching historical material and questions. Students who can and desire to pursue such a line of study will be able to use wisely, throughout the periods of this *Syllabus*, the appropriate portions of the books named under "History of Israel" and "Contemporaneous History." These outlines and lists of literature are intended, of course, to be used merely as suggestive and as a basis for work.

The writer is aware of the fact that Old Testament history proper would include a comprehensive study of the life of the times, including history, literature, prophecy, and the like. But the impracticability of doing that thing in a mere brief outline study justifies the practical exclusion of the discussion of many points outside of the history. Hence these outlines deal almost exclusively with the facts of the narrative of the Old Testament.

For the cordial reception given the earlier editions, and for helpful suggestions received from those who have made use of the book both in private study and in the class-room, the author desires to express his sincere thanks. With *The Monuments and the Old Testament* (3d edition, 1902) as its companion volume, the author entertains the hope that this *Syllabus of Old Testament History* may be doubly useful in extending a knowledge of God's revelation as embodied in the Old Testament.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
September 26, 1903.

IRA M. PRICE.

Preface to the First Edition.

We have reached a new era in Bible study. Old plans and methods of work are giving place to the new. The old material of the Bible has become enriched by the wealth of antiquity. The nations of the Orient are rising from their slumbers. The voices of peoples, old when the first word of the Old Testament was penned, are heard in the East. Their testimony is essential to any correct estimate of those times. In fact, the field of study has so enlarged and expanded that the old text-book method of studying Old Testament History must be superseded by one more stimulating and comprehensive. The student should be turned loose in the luxuriant fields of modern investigation and discovery. He should produce his picture of Old Testament History filled with all the events of contemporaneous peoples. This Syllabus aims to furnish a practical compendium and plan of work to accomplish just this end. It is designed as a new text-book for use in Theological Seminaries and Colleges, and for private study. The Bible narrative alone can be studied, or in addition thereto any prescribed amount of outside reading done. The option of teacher or student can be followed.

The plan of work is very simple. Before one attempts to study the Old Testament he should have some definite

knowledge of the lands of the Bible. The barest external facts respecting the chief book to be studied should be made familiar. And the section of history to be analyzed and synchronized must be divided into periods possessing characteristics all their own. Hence the INTRODUCTION takes up and studies Biblical Geography, gives some of the simplest chronological facts about the Old Testament, and divides the history to be treated into twelve periods, or epochs, each possessing peculiarities its own.

The body of the book presents these periods divided into sections, the sections into paragraphs, the paragraphs into sub-heads, etc. This analysis does not claim perfection. Its degree of detail is not everywhere uniform. The demands of the narrative are not everywhere the same, so that no one method has been pursued to monotony. The whole aims to be an orderly and convenient arrangement and classification of the most important facts in Old Testament History. It will serve as a basis, or starting-point, for supplemental reading on the part of the student.

Questions of criticism and chronology are not exhaustievly discussed. At this stage such treatment would prove to be only a source of confusion. The *literature* referred to is generally that which should be most accessible to the ordinary student. Josephus' Antiquities, however, should be read alongside the corresponding Bible

account. All this cited literature is barely an introduction to the vast field now open to the student of Old Testament History.

These outlines are not expository in the ordinary sense of that term. They are intended to lead the student along the line of the facts. He familiarizes himself with the Old Testament narrative, and with all the new light shed on its pages by contemporaneous history and modern discovery and research. This is just the point at which most Bible students are deficient. Moralize and allegorize they can, easily. But to give and explain the Bible facts accurately, and in order, is a rare ability. Some of the prevalent erroneous and disastrous allegorizing methods of our day will meet their doom when their advocates and employers become grounded in a knowledge of the historical setting of the Old Testament. As soon as the careful and devoted student has mastered the events and the facts, the impulses and the motives and the moral at the bottom of these facts readily appear, the lessons and teachings, thus concretely expressed, present themselves with a vividness and force never before conceived.

The Appendix presents, in an abbreviated, concise and convenient form, the synchronism of Judah and Israel. The List of Works gathers up the authorities referred to throughout the Syllabus, and adds a Supplemental List of some of the more elaborate, the more scholarly, and the latest works of value for more extensive and detailed

study of Old Testament History. The GENERAL INDEX includes the historical names and topics mentioned only in the Syllabus. For the preparation of the INDEX OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS, and for the verification of the Bible references, the thanks of the author are due Mr. L. C. Randolph of the Seminary. Other obligations are sufficiently recognized by references.

By a discriminating and careful use of the *interleaves* in jotting down new facts, explanations and references, each one can make for himself of this Syllabus a handy and indispensable compend of Old Testament History.

A similar treatment of Old Testament Prophecy is in course of preparation.

It is the purpose of the author to provide a simple, concise, practical and comprehensive method of studying the history found in the Old Testament and among contemporaneous peoples. He, therefore, invites suggestions, criticism and corrections leading to that end. More conscious than any one else of its defects, yet convinced by four years of class-room experience of its practicalness, the author now gives to the Bible studying public this little Syllabus. It is accompanied with the prayer that it may be the means of arousing a more genuine interest in the fundamental historical study of the Old Testament revelation.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Morgan Park, Chicago, December 6, 1890.

IRA M. PRICE.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. WHY STUDY OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY?

The doings and sayings of individuals and peoples constitute the basis of history. They are the elements which give character to any time or period. We must know the men, and the times, and the customs of any people before our judgment on the character of any period of that people's history can be of real value. Their literature and religion are vitally connected with their daily life and activity; in fact, they grow out of the real life of the people. If we would understand their literature and religion, we must make a close study of their habits and customs, in other words, of their history.

This is as true of Old Testament as of secular history. The first and important work of every Bible student is to study the times and customs of the Bible, to bring up vividly before him the individual events of that history. For the doing of this work there are several important reasons:

a. We have here the oldest history of mankind. It contains an epitome of the world's history from the beginning down to the call of Abraham, and a condensed history of Abraham's descendants down to the close of the fourth century before Christ. It is brief, but exceedingly comprehensive. It sweeps through centuries of important and epitomized events.

b. It is the most complete history of the oriental world in our possession. It is not confined to one people, but is full of references to many and great peoples. In fact, it is the only trustworthy source of information regarding several of those almost prehistoric nations. It is the beaten track through oriental times, to which and from which numerous pathways lead. Taking it as starting-point, and making it our own, we shall have little difficulty in increasing our knowledge of the contemporaneous history of the surrounding peoples.

c. It is the history of God's chosen people. Gen. i–xi. 9, is the biblical introduction to the history of Israel. With the call of Abraham the chosen people are set apart. From this point to the end of the Old Testament we are following Israel. They are the peculiar objects of care. Around them Jehovah makes everything revolve. Other peoples are mentioned only in so far as they come in contact with, or are related to, the house of Jacob. The history of Israel is full of instruction, admonition,

encouragement, warning, promise and benediction to every one who will make of it a careful study.

d. It is the soil out of which grew the prophetic and poetical writings of the Old Testament. It furnishes us the conditions of this growth and gives us the principles by which it was made. The prophetic utterances of the Old Testament are not isolated, but are vitally connected with some period and time.

e. It is essential to any true method of interpreting the Old Testament. No one can understand the import, the full significance, of the words of the prophets without a reasonably complete knowledge of the times which called out their utterances. Their prophecies and predictions *cannot be understood* without a comprehension of the times in which they grew up. The ignorance current regarding Old Testament History has been the most fruitful source of bad and false interpretations in this portion of Scripture. Out of isolated and disconnected passages, regardless of the historic background, men have woven theories, spiritualized and allegorized until, in many minds, the Old Testament is a mere jumble of uncertain sounds. On the other hand, the history gives us the events and the customs of the people which provoked the words of the prophet; it gives us the basis for his utterances, and the only true data by which we can rightly interpret his words. Old Testament History is the basis and

background of a correct interpretation of the Old Testament.

f. It will be the means of strengthening our faith in the Bible. In former times the charge of fable, fancy and fiction was made against this old revelation, as a whole. But no informed man, who is sane, will make this statement to-day. The old Bible has witnesses to its truth coming forth from almost every ancient oriental land. Its statements are confirmed and re-affirmed by the discoveries in every portion of the Old Testament world. Its history is supplemented and complemented and corroborated until, with renewed strength and faith, we can affirm and maintain its truth in the presence of every honest searcher after truth.

g. It is the first part of our great revelation, the introduction to the coming of our Lord. It is a vital part of God's revealed word. The Bible is *one* book. It must be studied *as one book*. The Old Testament preceded the New, and prepared the way for it. It supplies material, types, illustrations and predictions for the New Testament. It is essential to an understanding of the New Testament. In fact, without it the New Testament cannot be correctly interpreted.

II. BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.

History is local. Historical events, to be well understood, must be localized. Events are depend-

ent for many of their characteristics upon the topography of the places in which they occurred. The reader or student of history must associate the event with its geographical surroundings. This is the only sure method of fixing and firmly grasping a series of occurrences. The mind of man makes pictures — puts things into groups. And these groups always have a background against which they should be seen. The background is the mountain, the plain or the plateau.

Bible history has been too long suspended in mid-air. Much of the current ignorance of its facts has been due to a neglect of the study of the geography of Palestine and adjacent lands. In other words, the background of the picture was lacking; there was no local coloring. Readers and students rambled through a mass of chaotic facts, and brought out with them only a very general impression of all that they had seen. By a systematic and orderly study of the background, at the start, we shall be prepared to locate our events as they occur, and pin them to their proper places.

An important essential to a proper understanding of Old Testament History is a knowledge of the lands of the Bible. These are Palestine, and all the lands which are prominently mentioned in connection with the nations of the Old Testament. It has been found to be the most profitable introduction to the study of the history in the Old Testament.

Hence at this point this topic will be taken up and followed out with as much thoroughness of treatment as time and space will allow. Cf. Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, Preface.

§1. THE OLD TESTAMENT WORLD.

1. *Extent:* *a.* by parallels; *b.* by miles; *c.* by sq. miles.
2. *Chief bodies of water* — seven: *a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* characteristics.
3. *Principal mountain ranges* — six: *a.* location; *b.* extent and height; *c.* characteristics.
4. *Main rivers* — six: *a.* source, direction and outlet; *b.* length and use.
5. *Mountain countries* — three: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.
6. *Plain countries* — five: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.
7. *Mediterranean coast lands* — six: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.

Suggestions:

1. Draw a map of the Old Testament world.

2. Make constant use of the map until the points become fixed in mind.

3. Locate from memory (1) the bodies of water,

(2) mountain ranges, (3) rivers, and (4) the countries in each of these divisions.

4. Give the location of the ancient capital or principal city in each of the countries.

5. Thoroughly master this section before proceeding to the next.

Literature:

Hurlbut, Manual of Biblical Geography, pp. 17–22.

Johnson, Biblical Wall Atlas. F. H. Revell, Chicago and N. Y., 1889.

Grove, Geo., Bible Atlas.

New Bible Atlas, Religious Tract Society.

Whitney, Hand-book of Bible Geography.

Coleman, Historical Text-book and Atlas of Biblical Geography.

Kennedy, Countries and Places mentioned in Bible History.

Osborn, Biblical History and Geography–maps at end.

Labberton, New Historical Atlas, cf. Plates ii-vii.

§2. GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE.

1. *Boundaries of Palestine proper.*
2. *Extent: a.* by parallels; *b.* by miles; *c.* area, (1) west of Jordan, (2) east of Jordan, (3) total; *d.* land of promise.

3. *Origin and significance of its names: a.* Canaan; *b.* Palestine; *c.* Holy Land.
4. *Natural divisions of Palestine — four parallels from North to South: a.* plain by the Mediterranean Sea; *b.* mountain range; *c.* Jordan valley; *d.* eastern table-land.
5. *Size, divisions and characteristics of the maritime plain: a.* Phœnicia; *b.* Esdraelon; *c.* Sharon; *d.* Philistia.
6. *Describe the mountain range, especially: a.* lower Lebanon; *b.* hills of lower Galilee; *c.* hill country of Judea and Samaria; *d.* low hills; *e.* South country.
7. *Characteristics of the Jordan valley: a.* its remarkable depression; *b.* its sudden fall; *c.* size and surroundings.
8. *Eastern table-land: a.* boundaries; *b.* contour; *c.* characteristics.

Literature:

Hurlbut, Manual of Bib. Geog., pp. 28–32.
Osborn, H. S., Map of Palestine (large or small).
Van de Velde, Map of the Holy Land.
Survey Memoir: Western Palestine in 26 sheets on a scale of one inch to a mile. Best map made.
Tristram, Palestine in its Physical Aspects.
Dawson, Mod. Science in Bible Lands, chap. viii.
Conder, Palestine, in 'Great Explorer' series.
Robinson, Physical Geography of Palestine.

Thomson, The Land and The Book, 3 vols., (new edition), N. Y. 1886.
Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, chap. i–xi.
Robinson, Biblical Researches in Palestine, 3 vols.
Field, Among the Holy Hills,
Conder, Tent-work in Palestine.
Wilson, Jno., Lands of the Bible. 2 vols.
Merrill, East of the Jordan. N. Y., 1883.
Schumacher, Across the Jordan. London, 1886.
Tristram, The Land of Israel. London, 1886.
" Land of Moab. N. Y., 1873.
Stewart, R. L., The Land of Israel.
Mac Coun, T., The Holy Land in Geography and History, 2 vols.

§3. GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE — *Continued.*

1. *Principal mountain peaks west of the Jordan*— give ten: *a.* names; *b.* height; *c.* relative location.
2. *Principal points east of the Jordan* — three: *a.* names; *b.* heights; *c.* relative position.
3. *Plains of Palestine: a.* Esdraelon; *b.* Sharon; *c.* Philistia; *d.* Jericho or Jordan; *e.* South country; *f.* Bashan.
4. *River of Palestine* — Jordan: *a.* sources; *b.* fall between various points; *c.* length, width and

depth; *d.* entire fall; *e.* velocity; *f.* average per mile.

5. *Brooks and wadies of Palestine:* (1) east of Jordan — three; (2) west of Jordan and emptying into it — three; (3) flowing into the Mediterranean Sea — three; *a.* names; *b.* size, length; *c.* territory drained; *d.* perpetual or perennial.

6. *Lakes of Palestine* — two: *a.* Merom (cf. Josh. xi. 5, 7); *b.* Chinnereth or Galilee (cf. Num. xxxiv. 11; Deut. iii. 17; Josh. xii. 3; xiii. 27); *a.* size; *b.* level; *c.* connection; *d.* use.

7. *The sea of Palestine* — (*Salt*, Gen. xiv. 3; of *Arabah*, Deut. iii. 17; *Eastern*, Ezek. xlvii. 18; Joel ii. 20): *a.* size; *b.* depth; *c.* level; *d.* character of water; *e.* source of supply; *f.* outlet; *g.* its enclosure.

8. *Characteristics of Palestine: a.* seclusion from the rest of the world; *b.* smallness and narrowness of territory; *c.* central position, cf. 1 Kings x. 29; 2 Kings xxiii. 29.

Literature:

Additional to that given under §2:

Ritter, Geography of Palestine, vol. ii. pp. 226-336.

Lynch, Expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Wilson, E. L., In Scripture Lands, chaps. viii-xiv.

Dawson, Egypt and Syria, chap. v.

MacGregor, J., The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile and Red Sea. New York, 1870.

Smith, G. A., Hist. Geog. of the Holy Land, 1895.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bib. Countries, ch. ii. sec. 3.

§4. NATURAL HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

1. *Geological features:* (1) *a.* sea coast; *b.* plains; *c.* mountain west of Jordan; *d.* mountain east of Jordan; *e.* Gilead; *f.* Hauran, Bashan; *g.* east of Dead Sea; (2) *a.* springs and fountains; *b.* sepulchres; *c.* caves; *d.* extinct volcanic remains.
2. *Botanical features:* (1) *a.* plains; *b.* hill country west; *c.* hill country east; *d.* Bashan; *e.* Jordan valley; *f.* South country; (2) *a.* chief fruits; *b.* chief flowers; *c.* chief vegetables; *d.* chief grains.
3. *Zoological features:* (1) *a.* mammalia; *b.* birds; *c.* reptiles; *d.* fishes; (2) *a.* chief domestic animals; *b.* chief wild animals; *c.* chief venomous reptiles.

Literature:

Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog. Map on p. 28.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bible Countries, p. 88-120.
Hull, Survey Memoir: "Geology."
Hudleston, The Geology of Palestine.
MacGregor, Rob-Roy on the Jordan.
Dawson, Mod. Science in Bib. Lands, ch. viii, and app. iv.
Dawson, Egypt and Syria, chaps. iv. and v.
Groser, Trees and Plants of the Bible.

Osborn, The Plants of the Bible.
Tristram, Survey Memoir: "The Fauna and Flora."
Hart, Animals of the Bible. Rel. Tract Soc.
Wood, Bible Animals.
Bissell, Bible Antiquities, chap. v.

§5. CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.

1. *Seasons: a.* Winter, Nov.–April, wet; *b.* summer, May—Oct., dewy and dry.
2. *Temperature: a.* average in winter 49.1°; *b.* greatest cold 28°; *c.* average July and Aug. 78.4°; *d.* greatest heat 92°; *e.* extreme range in year 52°; *f.* mean annual 65. 6°; *g.* isothermal lines in U. S. A., across Florida and Southern California; *h.* at different times of the day; *i.* at various elevations.
3. *Rain: a.* time of greatest fall; *b.* time of least fall; *c.* mean annual fall; *d.* direction of approach.
4. *Winds: a.* westerly in rainy seasons; *b.* easterly in winter; *c.* N. W. and S. in summer; *d.* sirocco.
5. *Purity of the atmosphere.*

Literature:

Tristram, Palestine in its Physical Aspects.
"Palestine," in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bible Countries, pp. 114-120.
Robinson, Physical Geography of Palestine.

§6. THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF PALESTINE.

1. *Patriarchal period* — down to descent into Egypt: *a.* low-lands — Canaanites, Phœnicians; *b.* highlands west—Amorites, Hivites, Jebusites, Hittites; *c.* highlands east—Moabites, Amorites, Ammonites.
2. *Tribal period* — settlement of the tribes:
   (1) Tribes east of Jordan—two and one-half.
   (2) Tribes west of Jordan and south of half tribe of Manasseh—5.
   (3) Tribes west of Jordan and north of half tribe of Manasseh—4.

   a. name; *b.* bound; *c.* characterize each territory.
3. *Regal period* — Saul to fall of the kingdom:
   (1) United under Saul, David and Solomon.
   (2) Divided at disruption of the kingdom.

   a. Judah—Benjamin, Judah and Simeon.
   b. Israel—remaining ten tribes.
   c. comparative size of the two territories.
4. *New Testament period* — under Rome:
   (1) west of Jordan: *a.* Galilee; *b.* Samaria; *c.* Judea; (2) east of Jordan: *a.* south of brook Hieromax, Perea; *b.* north of brook Hieromax, Bashan.

   a. bound; *b.* give principal cities; *c.* character of the country.

Draw an outline map of Palestine in each period.
Locate the principal points and cities.
Master these thoroughly.

Literature:

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., Map on p. 50, cf. p. 60.
" " p. 58.
" " pp. 64, 68, 100.
" " pp. 86, 88, 89.

§7. THE CHIEF POINTS AND CITIES IN PALESTINE.

1. *On sea coast:* *a.* Joppa; *b.* Carmel; *c.* Tyre; *a.* locate; *b.* give importance of each.
2. *On the mountain range:* *a.* Beersheba; *b.* Hebron; *c.* Jerusalem; *d.* Bethel; *e.* Samaria; *f.* Shechem; *g.* Mt. Gilboa; *h.* Hazor.
3. *In the Jordan valley:* *a.* Jericho; *b.* Dan at sources of Jordan.
4. *On eastern table land:* *a.* Heshbon; *b.* Ramoth Gilead; *c.* Mahanaim.

Locate each of the above points in the divisions of Palestine in *a.* Patriarchal period; *b.* Tribal period; *c.* Regal period; *d.* N. T. period.

Make yourself master of the outlines and main points in Palestine before you leave them.

Literature:

Names of the places in Bible Dictionaries.
Porter, Giant Cities of Bashan.

§8. JERUSALEM.

1. *Name in different periods : a.* Jerusalem, before the conquest ; *b.* in period of judges, Jebus, Judg. xix. 10 ; *c.* Jerusalem, in regal period ; *d.* in Christian times, Holy City ; *e.* now, El Khuds, 'the holy.'
2. *General location* (1) politically: *a.* territory of Jebusites; *b.* in Benjamin; *c.* in Judah; *d.* in Judea; (2) geographically: *a.* 32 miles from Mediterranean; *b.* 18 miles from Dead Sea; *c.* 20 miles north of Hebron; *d.* 36 miles south of Samaria; *e.* 2600 feet above sea level.
3. *Special location* — (1) Valleys uniting at S. E. angle of city: *a.* Hinnom, from N. W.; *b.* Kidron or Jehoshaphat from N.; *c.* Tyropœan from N. N. W.; (2) Mounts: *a.* Zion S. W. between Hinnom and Tyropœan; *b.* Moriah S. E. between Tyropœan and Kidron; *c.* Acra N. of Zion; *d.* Bezetha N. of Moriah. Remark—Olivet is east of Jerusalem.
4. *Sections of the City*: *a.* upper city or Zion; *b.* lower city or Acra N. of Zion and W. of temple; *c.* Ophel, parks and gardens S. of Moriah; *d.* Moriah, N. of Ophel — contained the temple.
5. *Size of the city : a.* circumference ; *b.* diameter; *c.* area ; *d.* elevation above the valleys on either side.

6. *History*: *a.* fortress of Jebusites until David's capture of it (ca. 1000); *b.* capital of United Kingdom, and of Judah; *c.* sacked by Shishak in Rehoboam's reign; *d.* sacked by Philistines and Arabians in reign of Jehoram; *e.* sacked by Joash of Israel in Amaziah's reign; *f.* sacked by Nebuchadrezzar in reign of Jehoiakim (605); *g.* sacked by same king in reign of Jehoiachin (597); *h.* sacked and destroyed by Neb. in reign of Zedekiah (586); *i.* rebuilt about 536–520; *j.* walls built by Nehemiah (445); *k.* sacked by Antiochus Epiphanes (168 B. C.); *l.* destroyed by the Romans in A. D., 70; *m.* at present a Turkish city of 20,000 inhabitants.

Literature:

Maps in Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog. pp. 72, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82.

Stanley, Sinai and Pal., p. 226. See also "Jerusalem" in index to Stanley.

Thomson, Land and Book, vol. 1, pp. 412–567. Admirable description, maps and cuts.

Fergusson, Ancient Topography of Jerusalem, 1847.

Drake, Modern Jerusalem.

Survey Memoir: "Jerusalem" volume.

Quarterly Statements of Pal. Exploration Fund.

Wilson and Warren, The Recovery of Jerusalem, New York, 1871.

Besant & Palmer, Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin, new edition, London, 1889.

"Jerusalem" in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.

III. LITERATURE.

§9. THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

I. *In General*—a coincidence.

1. The Bible contains *sixty-six* books.
   Isaiah contains *sixty-six* chapters.
2. The Old Testament, *thirty-nine* books, is in general historical.
   The first section of Isaiah, *thirty-nine* chapters, is in general historical.
3. The New Testament, *twenty-seven* books, is in general doctrinal.
   The Second section of Isaiah, *twenty-seven* chapters, is in general doctrinal or evangelical.

II. *The Books of the Old Testament.*

Kinds of Literature in the Old Testament, historical, poetical, prophetical.

1.	Historical, - -	Pentateuch -	5
		Other hist. books	12
			17
2.	Poetical, - - - - - - -		5
3.	Prophetical, - -	Major Prophets	5
		Minor "	12
			17
	Total, - - - - - -		39

§10. THE BOOKS AND CHAPTERS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Commit to memory the entire list of books in the

Old Testament in their order, together with the number of chapters in each book. Follow the order under §9. Observe a few points:

1. *In the Pentateuch:* Gen. and Ex. contain chapters which are multiples of 10 (50 and 40); Lev. and Num. contain multiples of 9 (27 and 36).
2. *In the twelve other historical books: a.* Joshua and 2 Sam. contain each 24 chaps.; *b.* 1 Sam. contains same as Prov., 31 chaps.; *c.* 2 Chron. contains same as Num., 36 chaps.; *d.* Ezra and Esther contain each 10 chaps.
3. *Major Prophets:* Isaiah contains same number of chapters as the Bible does of books—*sixty-six.*
4. *Commit to memory the Minor Prophets.*

Ho-Jo-Am Ob-Jo-Mi !
Na-Ha-Ze
Ha-Ze-Ma.

5. *In General.*

Three	chaps.	are	found	in	Joel, Nah., Hab. Zeph.
Four	"	"	"	"	Ruth, Jon. and Mal.
Ten	"	"	"	"	Ezra and Esther.
Twelve	"	"	"	"	Eccl. and Dan.
Fourteen	"	"	"	"	Hos. and Zech.
Twenty-four	"	"	"	"	Josh. and 2 Sam.
Thirty-one	"	"	"	"	1 Sam. and Prov.
Thirty-six	"	"	"	"	Num. and 2 Chron.

NOTE—Historical Books contain			436	chaps.
Poetical	"	"	243	"
Prophetical	"	"	250	"
Total,			929	"

§11. MODERATE GENERAL OUTFIT FOR THE STUDY OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.†

American Standard Revised Bible, or Rev. Version.
Hurlbut, Manual of Bib. Geography. Chicago.
Geikie, Hours with the Bible, new edition. Pott, N. Y., 1895.
Price, The Monuments and the Old Test., 1900.
Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews.
Stanley, History of the Jewish Church, 3 vols. Scribner's, N. Y.
Thomson's The Land and the Book, 3 vols. Harpers, 1886.
*Edersheim, Bible History, 7 vols. London.
*Davis, A Dictionary of the Bible, 1 vol. or,
*Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols.
*By-Paths of Bible Knowledge, Religious Tract Soc., London.
*Bissell, Biblical Antiquities. Am. S. S. Union.
*Records of the Past, 2d series, London, 1888—92.
*McCurdy, J. F., History, Prophecy and the Monuments, 3 vols. Macmillan Co., 1894-1900.
*Men of the Bible Series, 15 vols. Randolph, N. Y.

Special works are cited in their appropriate places under *Literature*, and in List of Works, pp. 172-180.

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†The unstarred works should be in the hands of every one; those starred are very useful and important, and should be consulted if possible.

IV. CHRONOLOGICAL.*

§12. PERIOD OF TIME COVERED BY THE BIBLE.

1. *The Old Testament describes peoples and events from 4004 to 400 B. C., or about 3,600 years.*
2. *The New Testament describes events from 4 B. C. to 100 A. D., or about 100 years.*
3. *Old Testament writings belong to a period from 1400 B. C. to 400 B. C., or about 1,000 years.*
4. *New Testament writings belong to a period from about 50 to 100 A. D., or about 50 years.*

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*The chronology of Archbishop Ussher is adopted down to the Division of the Kingdom, *simply for convenience*. See Appendix.

§13. PERIODS OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY B. C.

This division seems to be a perfectly natural one, and such as will commend itself to the student.

i. *Ante-diluvian*, 4004-2348. Creation of Man to the Deluge.

ii. *Post-diluvian*, 2348–1921. Deluge to the call of Abraham.

iii. *Patriarchal*, 1921–1706. Call of Abraham to the Descent into Egypt.

iv. *Egyptian*, 1706–1491. Descent into Egypt to the Exodus.

v. *Wanderings*, 1491–1451. Exodus to Crossing of Jordan.

vi. *Conquest*, 1451–1400. Crossing of Jordan to Appointment of Judges.

vii. *Judges*, 1400–ca. 1050. Appointment of Judges to Establishment of Kingdom.

viii. *Kingdom*, ca. 1050-931. Establishment of Kingdom to Division of Kingdom.

ix. *Dual Kingdom*, 931-722. Division of Kingdom to Fall of Samaria.

x. *Judah alone*, 722-586. Fall of Samaria to Fall of Jerusalem.

xi. *Captivity—Exile*, 586-538. Fall of Jerusalem to Fall of Babylon.

xii. *Restoration*, 538-432. Fall of Babylon to the close of Nehemiah's career.

Remark.—Spare no pains to fix these periods firmly in mind. They are absolutely essential to a firm grasp of the outlines of Old Testament History.

SYLLABUS

OF

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

FIRST PERIOD.

ANTE-DILUVIAN. CREATION OF MAN TO THE DELUGE, 4004–2348 B.C.

§14. THE CREATION—GEN. I.-II. 3.

1. *Introduction*, i. 1-2: *a.* in beginning God *created* the universe; *b.* all was chaos; *c.* spirit of God brooded over it.
2. *First day*, i. 3-5: *a.* appearance of (cosmic) light; *b.* called *day;* *c.* darkness called *night.*
3. *Second day*, i. 6-8: organization of the heavens: *a.* expanse formed with water (clouds and mists) above and waters beneath; *b.* called heavens.
4. *Third day*, i. 9-13: 1) land appears: *a.* waters collected and dry land appears; *b.* land called *earth*, waters *seas;* 2) vegetable life: *a.* seed-bearing herbs; *b.* fruit-trees,—these two were the first forms of life.

5. *Fourth day*, i. 14-19: solar light: *a.* first appearance (to one standing upon the earth) of the heavenly bodies; *b.* to separate day and night; *c.* to indicate seasons, days and years.
6. *Fifth day*, i. 20-23: creation of lower animals: *a.* God *created* 'great long things'; *b.* living beings in water; *c.* birds in the heavens; *d.* commands all, "be fruitful and multiply."
7. *Sixth day*, i. 24-31: 1) higher land animals: *a.* cattle; *b.* creeping things of the ground; 2) *creation* of man: *a.* God *created* man in his own image; *b.* created male and female; *c.* blessed them; *d.* commanded, "be fruitful and multiply"; *e.* have dominion over all creatures; *f.* live on vegetation.

   God pronounced all his creation "very good."
8. *Seventh day*, ii. 1-3: *a.* work complete; *b.* God rested (from activity in creation); *c.* blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.
9. *Note and give the distinct advance* in each successive period (day).
10. *Genesis i.-ii.* 3 *and Geology*—how far can they be harmonized? Guyot.
11. *The age of the world:* *a.* until the creation of man; *b.* since man's creation. Geikie vol. i. 6.
12. *Ancient legends of creation.* Geikie vol. i. 3.
13. *Seventh day:* *a.* present period of God's rest from activity in creation; *b.* relation to man's seventh day.

14. *Object of Gen. i.-ii. 3:* *a.* God is creator of all things; *b.* God prepared all things for man; *c.* God put man at the summit of creation; *d.* God gave man dominion over all living things, cf. Ps. viii. 6-8.

15. *Beginnings in this section:* *a.* solar system; *b.* all vegetable and animal life; *c.* man and woman; *d.* Sabbath.

Remark.—Learn carefully the work of each day, and note the threefold occurence of "creation."

Literature:

Geikie, vol. i. chaps. 3-5.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 60–65.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 1–21.
Dawson, The Origin of the World.
Davis, Genesis and Semitic Tradition, chaps. 1-3.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, chaps. 1 and 2.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 2.
Lenormant, Beginnings of History, chap. 1.
Guyot, Creation; and review of same by Prof. Dana in Bib. Sac., vol. xlii. pp. 201-224.
Dana in O. and N. T. Student, July and Aug. 1890.

§15. EDEN.—GEN. II. 4-25.

1. *Introduction*, ii. 4-6: *a.* not a second account of creation; *b.* but an account of the preparation of the earth for man; *c.* introductory to a description of (1) man's true relation to his Maker, (2) his relation to the vegetable and animal world, (3) his relation to woman.

2. *Man in distinction from animals*, i. 26-27; ii. 7: *a.* created in the image of God he thus possessed: (1) immortality 'a living soul'; (2) intelligence; (3) conscience; (4) personality; (5) will; (6) affections; (7) moral righteousness; *b.* had dominion over all the earth.

3. *Location of Eden*, ii. 8-14: 1) Bible account: *a.* near the Tigris and Euphrates, Pishon and Gihon rivers; *b.* first two known, second two were probably canals, similar names of such water-courses having been found; *c.* a tablet discovered in Babylonia in 1885, reads "Sippar in Eden;" 2) other views of its site: *a.* Armenia; *b.* North Pole.

4. *God's purposes for Adam*, ii. 15-20: *a.* put him in the garden (Eden) "to dress it and to keep it;" *b.* to eat of every tree of the garden, *except* 'the tree of the knowledge of good and evil;' *c.* to study and name "every beast of the field" which 'Jehovah God had (already) formed' 'out of the ground;' *d.* to have and hold in his purity intimate communion with his Maker.

5. *Origin and purpose of woman*, ii. 21-25: *a.* "taken out of man;" *b.* to be a help meet for man; *c.* establishing the significance of the marital relation; *d.* God's word, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife" (vs. 24); *e.* Christ's words, Matt. xix. 4-6.

6. *Different interpretations of this chapter.*
7. *Traditions of man's creation.* Geikie, vol. i. 8.
8. *Antiquity of man.* Dawson, Geikie.
9. *Beginnings in chap. ii. 4-25: a.* work for man, (vs. 15); *b.* prohibition (vs. 17); *c.* naming of animal creation; *d.* language; *e.* object of woman; *f.* primitive purity.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 6 and 7.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 66.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 3.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 2.
Dawson, Mod. Science in Bib. Lands, chaps. iii.-iv.
Delitzsch, Wo lag das Paradies?
Davis, Gen. and Sem. Tradition, chaps. 4 and 5.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chaps. 4 and 5.

§16. THE TEMPTATION AND THE FALL.—GEN. III.

1. *The work of the serpent*, vss. 1-5: *a.* cast doubt into the mind of the woman; *b.* denied the results threatened by God; *c.* promised additional wisdom—"ye shall be as God knowing good and evil."
2. *The actions of Eve and Adam*, vss. 6-8: *a.* as the serpent advised, Eve eats of the fruit (of the "tree of good and evil") and gives to Adam; *b.* "eyes were opened"—disobedience gave birth to shame; *c.* sin could not face God—"they hid themselves."

3. *Examination by God*, vss. 9-13: *a.* God found them; *b.* reason for hiding given without inquiry; *c.* disobedience heaps the blame upon *another*; *d.* traced to the serpent.

4. *Sentences pronounced*, vss. 14-19: *a.* serpent, *cursed* to crawl; *b.* seed of the serpent and seed of the woman to be at enmity perpetually; *c.* woman, to bear children in sorrow and be subject to her husband; *d.* man, to toil for bread, to return to dust.

5. *Further results*, vss. 20-24: *a.* woman named Eve; *b.* two clothed (with skins of animals, sacrificed or eaten?); *c.* expelled from the garden; *d.* guard to prevent approach to "the tree of life:" 1) *cherubim*, a symbol, cf. Ex. xxv. 18-22; Ps. lxxx. 1; Ezek. x. 18; 2) *flame of a sword*, a symbol, cf. Ps. vii. 12-13; Isa. xxxiv. 5-6; Zeph. ii. 12.

6. *The serpent in the Bible: a.* symbol of wisdom, Matt. x. 16; *b.* a sly enemy, Gen. xlix. 17; 2 Cor. xi. 9; *c.* a venomous enemy, Ps. lviii. 4; Amos v. 19; 1 Cor. x. 9; *d.* the devil himself, Rev. xii. 9, xx. 2; *e.* and his followers, Matt. xxiii. 33; 1 John iii. 8, etc.

7. *The death resulting from disobedience: a.* physical death (vs. 19), seeds of decay set to work; a perfect body containing immortal possibilities and true to God would not have died; *b.* spiritual death, Rom. v. 12-21.

8. *A gleam of hope for the first disobedients*, vs. 15: *a.* a seed promised *before* the sentence is uttered; *b.* this seed to bruise with its heel the head (the vital part) of the serpent; *c.* a just inference is the victory of the bruiser. Note "seed of the woman," in Isa. vii. 14 and Matt. i. 23.

9. *Interpretations of this chapter: a.* mythical; *b.* allegorical; *c.* historical.

10. *Traditions of these events among other nations.* Lenormant, chap. 3. Davis, Sem. Trad., ch. 6-8.

11. *Beginnings in chap. iii.: a.* disobedience, sin; *b.* shame; *c.* cursing; *d.* sorrow; *e.* toil; *f.* physical death; *g.* clothing; *h.* promise of a Redeemer.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 8.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 67, 68.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 3.
Milton, John, Paradise Lost.

§17. CAIN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—GEN. IV.

1. *Cain and Abel, and their offerings*, vss. 1-5*a*: *a.* birth of the boys; *b.* occupation, (1) Cain "a tiller of the ground," (2) Abel, "a keeper of flocks;" *c.* offerings, (1) Cain's, "fruit of the ground," (2) Abel's, "firstlings and fat thereof". (sacrifice?).

2. *Jehovah's attitude*, vss. 4*b*-5*a*: *a.* Abel and his offering accepted; *b.* Cain and his offering rejected; *c.* faith in God made the difference, Heb. xi. 4.
3. *Cain's wrath and murder of Abel*, vss. 5*b*-10: *a.* wrath and countenance fallen; *b.* Jehovah's rebuke and statement of a great principle; *c.* Cain slays Abel; *d.* the culmination of the first disobedience, Cain's formalism, jealousy and wrath; *e.* first mutilation of God's own creature.
4. *Punishment of Cain*, vss. 10-15: *a.* murder followed by lying; *b.* shed-blood reveals the fact (Isa. xxvi. 21); *c.* Cain cursed by Jehovah; *d.* also to be "a fugitive and a wanderer in the earth;" *e.* weight of the punishment ; *f.* sign set to save Cain from a violent death.
5. *Cain "in the land of wandering"* (Nod), vss. 16-18: *a.* exiled from the presence of Jehovah; *b.* his wife was probably his sister—custom not unknown in early times (cf. Gen. xx. 12); *c.* Enoch, his son, built the first city, and named it.
6. *Lamech and the origin of the arts*, vss. 19-22: *a.* a bigamist; *b.* Jabal, father of nomads and shepherds; *c.* Jubal, father of musicians on stringed and wind instruments; *d.* Tubal-cain, an instructor of every bronze and iron-worker, making cutting instruments (of war and agriculture).
7. *Lamech's song*, vss. 23-24: *a.* first Hebrew poetry, (consisting neither of rhyme nor of metre, but

of parallelism in thought); *b.* intimations of violence in the land.

8. *Instead of Abel*, vss: 25-26: *a.* Seth is born; *b.* his descendants call upon the name of Jehovah.

9. *Traditions of a first murder among other peoples.* Lenormant.

10. *Beginnings in chapter* iv.: *a.* offerings—sacrifice; *b.* murder; *c.* city; *d.* polygamy; *e.* arts; *f.* poetry; *g.* calling on Jehovah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 9.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 2.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 6.
Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 4.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chaps. 4 and 5.
Davis, Gen. and Sem. Trad., chap. 9.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chap. 5.

§18. SETH AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—GEN. V.

1. *Introduction*, vss. 1-2: restatement of (1) man's creation, (2) as male and female.

2. *Ten generations from Adam to Noah*, vss. 3-32: *a.* note the tri-verse method of presenting the facts in connection with each chief; *b.* exceptional expressions concerning Enoch (cf. apocryphal book of Enoch); *c.* special mention made of Noah's significances.

3. *Compare the names of Cain's (iv. 18-22.) and Seth's descendants:* *a.* noting similarities in

names and meanings; *b.* noting variance in their number and their dissimilarities.

4. *Variations in the versions in the length of time between Adam and the deluge: a.* Hebrew gives 1656 years; *b.* Samaritan gives 1307 years; *c.* Septuagint gives 2242 years; *d.* due probably to different methods of reckoning time; *e.* other explanations?

5. *Longevity among Old Testament peoples: a.* ante-diluvian period, 969 to 365 years, Gen. v. 5-31; *b.* post-diluvian period, 600 to 148 years (xi. 10-25); *c.* patriarchal, Mosaic times, 180-120 years (Gen. xxxv. 28; xxv. 7; xlvii. 28; Deut. xxxiv. 7); *d.* later Old Testament times, about 80 years (cf. Ps. xc. 10).

6. *Explanations for such variant longevity; a.* errors in the computations of scribes; *b.* supposable difference in the early methods of reckoning time, counting moons or seasons as years; *c.* the time covers the life, not of a man, but of the tribe over which he is head; *d.* man's originally perfect body yielded slowly to the seeds of decay.

7. *Enoch a prophet: a.* Jude 14; *b.* translated as Elijah (vs. 24, cf. 2 Kings ii. 11).

8. *Similar genealogies among other peoples.* See Lenormant.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 9.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 2, sec. 1.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 3 and 4.
Humphrey, Sacred Hist., chaps. 6 and 7.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 6.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chap. 6.
Article on "Chronology of the Old Test." in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.
Green, Pre-Abrahamic Chronology, *The Independent*, 1891, p. 897.

SECOND PERIOD.

POST-DILUVIAN. DELUGE TO CALL OF ABRAHAM. B. C. 2348–1921.

§19. THE DELUGE.—GEN. VI.-VIII. 14.

1. *Introduction, cause*, vi. 1-12: *a.* "Sons of God" (Sethites) and "daughters of men" (Cainites) commingled and became corrupt; *b.* Jehovah says: "My spirit shall not abide in mankind forever, for in their going astray they (have become) flesh" (cf. §16. 7. *a.*); *c.* the highest limit to life shall be 120 years; *d.* "it repented Jehovah:" (1) repentance on man's part is sorrow for self-committed sins, (2) repentance on God's part is sorrow, grief for sin seen in others (cf. 1 Sam. xv. 29); *e.* determination to "blot out man.....from the face of the ground"; *f.* but Noah found favor in the eyes of Jehovah.
2. *The ark*, vi. 13-22: *a.* materials; *b.* dimensions; *c.* form; *d.* purpose; *e.* possibility of containing all that should be saved.
3. *The time of entering and contents*, vii. 1-16: *a.* 600th year, 2d month, 10th day of Noah's life they went in; *b.* of clean beasts and fowls, fourteen of each, of unclean, two went in; *c.* food for all these, (vi. 21); *d.* eight persons.

4. *The duration of the deluge*, vii. 17—viii. 14: *a.* fountains of the great deep broken up in the 600th year, 2d month, 17th day of Noah's life; *b.* rain poured 40 days and 40 nights; *c.* waters increased and reached their highest point by 150 days (vii. 24 and viii. 3); *d.* ark rested on 7th month, 17th day on the mountains of Ararat; *e.* mountains seen on 10th month, 10th day; *f.* birds sent out; *g.* Noah removed the covering; 601st year, 1st month, 1st day; *h.* they leave the craft in 601st year, 2d month, 27th day thereof —whole duration, 375 days.

5. *The extent of the deluge:* I. *for* its universality: *a.* the language of chap. vi. 17; vii. 4, 19, 21, 23; *but* (1) "earth" was used (*a*) of Palestine alone, Joel i. 2; Ps. xliv. 3; (*b*) of a field, Ex. xxiii. 10; (2) limitations (*a*) in Acts ii. 5: "every nation under heaven;" (*b*) cf. Rom. i. 8: "throughout the whole (known) world;" (*c*) cf. Matt. xii. 42: "the queen of the south came from the ends of the earth;" *b.* the common tradition among all peoples; *but*, this only strengthens the view that all peoples are the offspring of one pair. II. *against* its universality: *a.* scientific difficulties: (1) amount of water required, would disarrange the solar system; (2) vegetation would perish in such continued submergence; (3) fish would not survive in foreign waters; *b.* practical difficulties: (1) collecting of such animals as the sloth,

polar bear and kangaroo; (2) preservation of 120,000 kinds of insects; (3) preservation of 100,000 species of plants; *c.* physical evidences: (1) undisturbed volcanic remains at Auvergne, France; (2) certified age of trees in Mexico and Senegal; *d.* probable similar geologic movements in the past; *e.* the real purpose of the deluge, see No. 6.

6. *The purpose of the deluge:* to destroy the ungodly from the face of the earth, cf. vi. 7; Matt. xxiv. 38-39; 2 Pet. ii. 5.
7. *Have we two Biblical accounts of the deluge?*
8. *The Babylonian account: a.* give its similarities to the Biblical account; *b.* give its dissimilarities; *c.* the chief characteristics of each.
9. *Other noteworthy traditions of the deluge: a.* Greek; *b.* Scandinavian; *c.* Iranian; *d.* Cymric; *e.* Indian.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 10 and 11.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 69–74.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 5 and 6.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 7 and 8.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chaps. 7 and 8, and App. v
Dawson, The Historical Deluge, 1895.
Davis, Gen. and Sem. Tradition, chaps. 10-12.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, chap. 7.
Howorth, Mammoth and the Flood.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. iv.
Cave, Inspiration of the Old Testament, pp. 44-69.

§20. THE SECOND BEGINNING—GEN. VIII. 15—IX.

1. *Events immediately upon landing: a.* first altar; *b.* sacrifice; *c.* divine promise; *d.* blessing; *e.* command to multiply.
2. *All living things put under man's surveillance: a.* to command; *b.* to use for food.
3. *Capital punishment established, blood for blood.*
4. *Covenant on God's part: a.* not to cut off all life again with a flood; *b.* the bow in the clouds to be the token of this covenant.
5. *Noah's shame: a.* a husbandman; *b.* was drunken; *c.* Ham's disrespect; *d.* regard of Shem and Japheth.
6. *Noah's wrath and prophecy: a.* against Ham's son, Canaan, probably because he particularly embodied and was to perpetuate the spirit of his father, (cf. Deut. xx. 17); *b.* blesses Jehovah, God of Shem, (the Jews), Canaan to be his servant; *c.* may God enlarge Japheth (Aryan peoples), and may he (Japheth) enjoy the hospitalities of Shem, (including service to his God), and may Canaan serve him; *d.* observe (1) wrath begins and ends the utterance, (2) Canaan the lowest of servants is to be servant to all, (3) that this prediction receives a remarkable fulfillment in history.
7. *Age and death of Noah:* 950 years, 350 after the deluge.
8. *Beginnings in this section: a.* new race; *b.* altar; *c.* bloody sacrifice; *d.* capital punishment; *e.*

flesh for food; *f.* promise by nature—bow in the cloud; *g.* drunkenness; *h.* prediction by man.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 12 in part.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. ii. sec. 4.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 7.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 9.
Briggs, Messianic Prophecy, pp. 79-83.
Orelli, Old Testament Prophecy, pp. 95-103.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, pp. 119–120.
Denio, F. B. The Rainbow in Genesis, Old and New Test. Student, May 1890.

§21. THE TABLE OF NATIONS—GEN. X.

The most complete and exact table known.

1. *Does it speak of individuals or of nations? a.* sons =tribe; *b.* used in the plural; *c.* single names used as *nations* in the Bible, in Ezek. xxvii. 7-15; xxxviii. 2-6.
2. *It is geographical rather than ethnological.*
3. *The northern zone, locate and identify the sons of Japheth: a.* Armenia; *b.* Media; *c.* Asia Minor; *d.* Cyprus; *e.* Greece in Europe.
4. *The Southern Zone, locate and identify the sons of Ham: a.* Cush,* southern Babylonia, southern and southwestern coast of Arabia, and Ethiopia; *b.* Mizraim (Egypt), northern Egypt,

*Nimrod, son of Cush, founded a great empire. He built Babel, Erech, Accad and Calneh. From this, Asshur migrated northwards and founded Assyria, (Mic. v. 6.)

from Cairo to the sea, peoples along the shores of Med. Sea; *c.* Phut (cf. Jer. xlvi. 9; Ezek. xxvii. 10; xxx. 5); *d.* Canaan, eastern coast of Med. Sea, Phœnicians, Hittites, Canaanites, etc.

5. *The middle zone, locate and identify the sons of Shem: a.* Elam (highlands) east of Babylonia with its capital at Shushan; *b.* Asshur, Assyria on the upper Tigris river; *c.* Arpachshad, *one* of his posterity, Joktan, settles in southern and western Arabia; *d.* Lud, Lydians(?) in Asia Minor ; *e.* Aram, western Mesopotamia and Syria.

6. *Note the omissions: a.* no descendants of Phut, son of Ham; *b.* no descendants of Elam, Asshur or Lud, sons of Shem; *c.* the descendants of Peleg, ancestor of the Hebrews, are reserved for a later table (Gen. xi. 18 sq.)

7. *Source and direction of early migrations:* from central south-western Asia east, west and south.

7. *Scientific evidences of racial affinity and unity: a.* physiognomy; *b.* physiology; *c.* language; *d.* psychology; *e.* religious nature.

Literature:

Sayce, Races of O. T., chap. 3.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 75.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 8.
Cave, Inspiration of the Old Testament, lec. 3.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 134–9.
Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog. pp. 23–27.
Davis, Gen. and Sem. Trad., chap. 13.

Schrader, E., Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament, vol. i. pp. 61–103.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Monuments, pp. 119-152.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chap. 8.

§22. THE TOWER OF BABEL AND THE DISPERSION. GEN. XI. 1-9.

1. *Why does this follow chapter x.?* having indicated the separate locations of the race, the writer now tells how the separation occurred.
2. *The power of the post-diluvian race: a.* one people with one language; *b.* in a most fruitful valley; *c.* with one purpose (vs. 6).
3. *Location of the event: a.* "in the land of Shinar" *b.* where bricks were used for stone, and bitumen for mortar; *c.* in lower Babylonia.
4. *Purpose of the tower: a.* to be a national rallying point (vs. 4); *b.* to be a monument to their skill; *c.* probably to become a center of rebellion against Jehovah (vs. 6).
5. *God's means of stopping the building: a.* confusion of the language (disease of the mouth?), thereby scattering the peoples.
6. *Traditions of a similar event among other peoples: a.* Egypt; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Greece.
7. *"Birs-Nimroud" probably identical with the ancient tower of Babel.* See Rawlinson.
8. *Was the origin of different languages due to a miracle?*

Rem. On the value of all these ethnic traditions, cf. Cave, Inspiration of the Old Testament, pp. 89-103.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 17.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 3, sec. 2.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 8.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 11.
Schrader, Cun. Ins. and O. T., vol. i. pp. 103-114.
Smith, Chaldean Genesis, p. 160 sq.
Lenormant, Langue Primitive de la Chaldée
Rawlinson, Ancient Monarchies, vol. i. p. 21. for *Birs Nimroud.*
Davis, Gen. and Sem. Tradition, chap. 14.

THIRD PERIOD.

PATRIARCHAL. CALL OF ABRAHAM TO DESCENT INTO EGYPT. B. C. 1921–1706.

§23. ABRAHAM'S CALL AND WANDERINGS—GEN. XI. 10—XIII. 18.

1. *Descendant of Shem*—xi. 10–26.
2. *First remove, from Ur of Chaldees*—xi. 27–32: *a.* location; *b.* population; *c.* associates; *d.* religion, Josh. xxiv. 2, 14.
3. *Second remove, from Haran*—xii. 1–4: *a.* location; *b.* associates; *c.* promise of God.
4. *First journey through Canaan*—xii. 5–9: *a.* builds altar in Shechem, promise to Abraham's seed; *b.* Bethel, an altar built, calls on the name of Jehovah; *c.* South country.
5. *Sojourning in Egypt*—xii. 10-20: *a.* famine drives him thence; *b.* deception of Pharaoh; *c.* plagues on Pharaoh; *d.* Abraham treated kindly—why?
6. *Return to Canaan*—xiii. 1–4: *a.* companions and wealth; *b.* South country; *c.* Bethel, old altar, calls of Jehovah.
7. *Separation of Abraham and Lot*—xiii.5 sq.*a.* greatness of herds; *b.* strife of herdsmen; *c.* Lot

THIRD PERIOD.

takes circle of Jordan; *d.* Abraham takes Canaan (probably the hill-country); *e.* promise repeated to Abraham; *f.* Abraham removes to Oaks of Mamre, builds an altar there.

8. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Ur of Chaldees; *b.* at Haran; *c.* in Canaan; *d.* in Egypt.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 13-16.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 76, 77.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 10 and 11.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 100–105.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 1 and 2.
Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 33–35.
Tomkins, Abraham and his Age, chaps. 1–12.
Mozley, Lectures on O. T., Lec. 1.
Deane, Abraham, Men of the Bible.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 73–82.
Sayce, The Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 1.
Loftus, Chaldæa and Susiana, pp. 128-134.

§24. ABRAHAM'S SETTLED LIFE IN CANAAN—GEN. XIV—XXIII.

1. *Invasion by the kings of the East*—xiv. 1-17: *a.* subdued territory; *b.* years of subjection and revolt; *c.* territory invaded; *d.* disaster to the cities of the plain; *e.* Abraham's pursuit and victory.

2. *Melchizedek*—xiv. 18–20: *a.* office; *b.* blessing upon Abraham; *c.* tithe observed (origin?); *d.* who was Melchizedek?—cf. Heb. vii. 1–11.

3. *Abraham's vision*—xv: *a.* seed to be as stars of heaven; *b.* believed Jehovah—righteousness, vs. 6; *c.* sacrifice and vision, seed in bondage 400 years; *d.* to possess from river of Egypt to the great river.

4. *Story of Hagar*—xvi: *a.* Egyptian hand-maid; *b.* flees to the wilderness; *c.* first mention of the *Angel of Jehovah*—promise to Hagar; *d.* return and birth of Ishmael.

5. *Renewed promise and rite of circumcision*—xvii—xviii. 15: *a.* great seed and possession of Canaan; *b.* rite of circumcision established in Israel, (found among other peoples?); *c.* appearance of three angels, their errand.

6. *Fate of Sodom*—xviii. 16—xix. 38: *a.* announced by three angels; *b.* Abraham's plea; *c.* two angelic guests of Lot; *d.* Sodomites charge on his house, blindness; *e.* early escape of Lot and family; *f.* fate of Lot's wife; *g.* city destroyed by fire and brimstone (explain); *h.* Lot's incestuous posterity.

7. *Abraham and Abimelech*—xx—xxi. 21: *a.* Abraham deceives Abimelech; *b.* Abimelech's vision; *c.* kind treatment of Abraham; *d.* birth of Isaac; *e.* expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael; *f.* distress of Hagar; *g.* covenant between Abraham and Abimelech; *h.* origin of Beer-sheba.

8. *Sacrifice of Isaac*—xxii: *a.* to prove Abraham; *b.* journey; *c.* locality (Moriah); *d.* tragedy averted by substitute; *e.* promise renewed.

NOTE—Human sacrifices, prevalence in Old Test. times; cf. Sunday School Times, Feb. 19, 1887; Mozley, Lec. 3; Kalisch, Com. on Lev. i, pp. 323-396.

9. *Death and burial of Sarah*—xxiii: *a.* aged 127 years; *b.* Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah from a Hittite; *c.* Sarah buried therein.

10. *Character of Abraham: a.* faithful to God and man; *b.* skilled in business; *c.* self-possessed and generous; *d.* exemplary patriarch in every way.

11. *Contemporaneous History: a.* in the East; *b.* Hittites; *c.* Philistines.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 17.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 78.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 12–14.
Tomkins, Abraham and his Age, chaps. 13, 14.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 1 and 2 in part.
Cun. Inscrip. and Old Test., vol. i. pp. 120–123.
Sayce, Patriarchal Palestine, chaps. 1-4.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 158-94.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 106–114.

§25. CAREER OF ISAAC—GEN. XXIV—XXVIII. 9; XXXV. 28.

1. *Finding of Rebekah*—xxiv: *a.* oath of the servant; *b.* journey to Mesopotamia; *c.* kin of

Nahor, Abraham's brother; *d.* return with Rebekah; she meets Isaac.

2. *Last days of Abraham*—xxv. 1–11: *a.* another wife and posterity; *b.* death and burial in Machpelah.

3. *Isaac's sons, Jacob and Esau*—xxv. 19–34; xxvi. 34, 35: *a.* character of the boys; *b.* birthright of Esau sold to Jacob; *c.* Esau's wives—Hittites.

4. *Isaac in Gerar*—xxvi: *a.* famine in Canaan; *b.* Jehovah's promise, warned against Egypt; *c.* deceives men of Gerar; *d.* strife over the wells at Gerar; *e.* oath and peace.

5. *Isaac's blessing stolen by Jacob*—xxvii: *a.* Isaac's request for venison; *b.* Rebekah's intrigue for Jacob; *c.* Jacob's success and blessing; *d.* Esau's grief; *e.* Jacob sent to Paddan-aram for a wife.

6. *Isaac's death and burial*—xxxv. 28, 29: *a.* after Jacob's return; *b.* buried by both Jacob and Esau.

7. *Isaac's character: a.* faith in God; *b.* retiring; *c.* not forceful; *d.* submissive, peaceful.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 18.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 4, sec. 2.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 15 and 16.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 22 and 23.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 2, last part.

Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Isaac* and *Ishmael.* Rawlinson, Isaac and Jacob, pp. 1-69.

§26. THE WANDERINGS OF JACOB TO THE STORY OF JOSEPH—GEN. XXVIII. 10—XXXV. 27.

1. *Flight to Haran*—xxviii. 10–22: *a.* vision at Bethel; *b.* pillar set up; *c.* vow to Jehovah —tithe (cf. xiv. 20).
2. *Sojourn with Laban, his uncle*—xxix. 1—xxxi. 16: *a.* shepherd; *b.* service for Rachel and Leah; *c.* Laban's deceit; *d.* Jacob's children, (xxxv. 23–26); *e.* Jacob's shrewdness in caring for the flock; *f.* his wealth.
3. *Jacob's flight from Laban*—xxxi. 17–55: *a.* unawares, he leaves with his all; *b.* pursuit by Laban; *c.* Jacob overtaken in Gilead; *d.* vain search for the teraphim; *e.* "heap of witness" set up; *f.* peaceful separation.
4. *Esau ahead*—xxxii—xxxiii. 17: *a.* messengers to Esau; *b.* their return, report, and prayer of Jacob; *c.* present sent to Esau; *d.* division of families and flocks; *e.* wrestling with the angel at Penuel and Jacob named Israel; *f.* joyful meeting with Esau; *g.* Esau receives presents and returns in peace.

NOTE—Esau's posterity is given in chap. xxxvi.

5. *Jacob at Shechem*—xxxiii. 18—xxxiv. 31: *a.* bought ground; *b.* built an altar; *c.* Dinah disgraced; *d.* design of Jacob's sons, and despoiling of Shechem.

6. *Jacob at Bethel*—xxxv. 1–20: *a.* all strange gods to be put away; *b.* Bethel reached; *c.* Deborah dies; *d.* renewed promise; *e.* birth of Benjamin and death of Rachel on way to Ephrath.
7. *Characteristics of Jacob and Esau.*
8. *Contrast the characters of Abraham and Jacob.*
9. *Give outline of Jacob's journeyings.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 18 in part.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 4, sec. 3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 16–18.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 24 and 25.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 3.
Smith, O. T. History, chap. 8.
Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Jacob*, *Esau*, *Leah and Rachel*, *Judah.*
Meyer, F. B., Israel, a Prince with God.
Rawlinson, Isaac and Jacob, pp. 70-136.
Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. i. and ii.

§27. JACOB AND JOSEPH TO DESCENT INTO EGYPT. —GEN. XXXVII—XLV.

1. *Joseph's sale to the Midianites*—xxxvii: *a.* age of Joseph; *b.* Joseph's two dreams; *c.* visit to his brethren; *d.* disposal of him, pit, sale; *e.* caravan routes.
2. *Judah's unfaithfulness*—xxxviii.
3. *Joseph sold and imprisoned*—xxxix. xl: *a.* slave

of Potiphar; *b.* his favor; *c.* falsely charged and imprisoned; *d.* favor in prison; *e.* interprets dream of butler and baker—fulfilled.

4. *Joseph's release and promotion*, xli: *a.* interprets Pharaoh's dreams; *b.* becomes *second* officer in the kingdom; *c.* charge of crops, storehouses; *d.* marries daughter of an Egyptian priest; *e.* famine on hand.

5. *Jacob's distress and appeal to Egypt*, xlii — xlv: *a.* ten sons go to Egypt for corn; *b.* rough reception and return; *c.* second trip with Benjamin; *d.* feast and favor at Joseph's hands; *e.* return hindered by intrigue; *f.* Judah's matchless plea; *g.* Joseph reveals himself; *h.* arrangements for transfer to to Egypt of Jacob's house.

6. *Egypt before the Hebrew sojourn:* Geikie, vol. ii. 2: *a.* early history; *b.* religion; *c.* political relations.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i., chap. 19; vol. ii., chaps. 1 and 2
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 79–81.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 19–21.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 134–41.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4 in part.
Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. iii.-vii.
Sayce, Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 1.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. vi.
Rawlinson, Isaac and Jacob, pp. 137–157.

FOURTH PERIOD.

BONDAGE. DESCENT INTO EGYPT TO THE EXODUS. B. C. 1706–1491.

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§28. DESCENT AND SETTLEMENT IN EGYPT—GEN. XLVI—L.

1. *Journey to Egypt*, xlvi: *a.* renewed promise; *b.* number who went down; *c.* meeting of Israel and Joseph.
2. *Pharaoh's favor to Israel*, xlvii—xlviii: *a.* assigned to Goshen; *b.* Joseph's authority; *c.* Israel's age; *d.* Joseph's sons blessed by Israel.
3. *Egypt:* Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 41, 42: *a.* boundaries; *b.* extent; *c.* characteristics; *d.* history; *e.* present rulers.
4. *Land of Goshen*, Geikie, vol. ii. chap. 1: *a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* seasons; *d.* products.
5. *Israel's prophecy in regard to his twelve sons*, xlix. 1-27: characterize each son(cf.Deut. xxxiii.)
6. *Israel's death*, xlix. 28—l. 13: *a.* command for burial; *b.* embalmed; *c.* caravan to Canaan; *d.* buried in Machpelah; *e.* fear of Joseph's brethren.
7. *Joseph's death*, l. 15–26 *a.* prophecy; *b.* death; *c.* embalming.
8. *Character of Joseph.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 19 in part.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 82–89.
Edersheim, Bib. History, vol. i. chap. 22 and 23; vol. ii. chap. 1.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 143–153.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4, i.
Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. viii.–xii., xv.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bib. Countries, chap. i. 2-5.

§29. THE SOJOURN IN EGYPT—EXODUS I–X.

1. *Reigning power in Egypt at this time:* *a.* at descent of Jacob; *b.* after death of Joseph.
2. *Religion of Egypt:* *a.* nature worship; *b.* extensive ritual; *c.* numerous priesthood.
3. *Servitude of Israel*, i. 8—ii. 10: *a.* beginning, due to what? *b.* what kinds of work? *c.* attempted suppression of increase; *d.* Moses' preservation, attempted deliverance and flight to Midian.
4. *Moses' training*, ii. 11—iv. 18: *a.* among the flocks of Jethro; *b.* bush of flaming fire; *c.* command of Jehovah for Israel; *d.* two signs to Moses of success; *e.* Aaron's help assured.
5. *Moses' return and first appeal to Pharaoh*, iv. 18—vii. 13: *a.* events on the way back; *b.* Moses, and Aaron's vain appeal to Pharaoh; *c.* increase of the burdens—bricks without straw; *d.* Jehovah's assurance of success; *e.* signs before Pharaoh—rods, explain.

6. *First nine plagues*, vii. 14–x.29: A.(*1*) blood—no effect; (*2*) frogs—Pharaoh calls; (*3*) lice—no effect; (*4*) flies—Pharaoh calls; (*5*) murrain—no effect; (*6*) boils—no effect; (*7*) hail—Pharaoh calls; (*8*) locusts—Pharaoh calls; (*9*) darkness—Pharaoh calls.

B. Observe: *a.* Pharaoh calls for Moses and Aaron five times; *b.* Pharaoh's heart is hard (obstinate) in (1), (3) and (5); *c.* Pharaoh made hard his heart in (2), (4) and (7); *d.* Jehovah hardened his heart in (6), (8) and (9) only; *e.* concessions of Pharaoh after (4), (7), (8) and (9); *f.* natural explanations for these plagues? *g.* gods insulted by each plague?

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 3–5.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 90–93.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 2–6.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 165.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4 in part.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 41, 42.
Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, Introduction.
Rawlinson, Life and Times of Moses, Men of Bible.
Wilson, In Scripture Lands, pp. 1–22.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., chap. 5.
Naville, E., Store-City of Pithom.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 83–125.
Budge, Dwellers on the Nile, chaps. iv. and vi.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. ix.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bib. Countries, chap. i. 5-6.

FIFTH PERIOD.

WANDERINGS. EXODUS TO CROSSING THE JORDAN. B. C. 1491–1451.

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§30. THE EXODUS. EXODUS XI–XV. 21.

1. *Preliminary to the tenth plague*, xi: *a.* asking of Egyptians, why? *b.* threat told to Israel; *c.* result foretold.
2. *Passover established*, xii. 1-28, 42–51, xiii. 1–10: *a.* times set—first month of year, tenth day; *b.* preparation of lamb, on 14th day; *c.* disposal of the blood; *d.* purpose of same; *e.* manner of eating; *f.* exact time of eating; *g.* memorial to be observed; *h.* typical significance.
3. *The tenth plague*, xii. 29–36; *a.* at midnight; *b.* first-born of man and beast slain; *c.* call of Pharaoh for Moses and Aaron; *d.* command to Israel to leave; *e.* they start—spoiling Egyptians.
4. *The march to the sea*, xii. 37—xiv. 14; *a.* assembling of hosts of Israel; *b.* journey from Rameses to Succoth—600,000 *men*, armed; *c.* sanctification of first-born; *d.* bones of Joseph with them; *e.* from Succoth to Etham; *f.* fire and pillar of cloud; *g.* before

Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, before Baal-zephon; *h.* Pharaoh's pursuit—600 chariots; *i.* Israel's cry to Jehovah.

5. *The crossing*, xiv. 15–31: *a.* assurance of deliverance; *b.* pillar between the two camps; *c.* Moses' rod over the sea; *d.* all night wind drove back the waters; *e.* Israel passes over on dry land; *f.* fatal result to the Egyptians; *g.* Israel's strengthened belief in Jehovah.

6. *The route or place of crossing* (see Harper and Trumbull): *a.* not in N. as advocated formerly by Brugsch; *b.* not at present N. end of Red Sea; *c.* but probably at Lake Timsah; *d.* three days from Elim.

7. *Moses' Song*, xv. 1–21: *a.* analyze it carefully; *b.* chief thought; *c.* references to outside peoples; *d.* purpose of the song.

8. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* waning of Egypt's power; *b.* revolts of their foreign dependencies; *c.* advantage to Israel of these things.

9. *Effects of Bondage on Israel.* See Blaikie, chap. v., sec. 5.

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii., chap. 6.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 94–100.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii., chap. 7.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 166–7.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 5.
Rawlinson, Life and Times of Moses.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. x.

Harper, H. A., Bible and Modern Disc., pp. 77–177.
Brugsch, H., The Route of the Exodus.
St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bible Countries, chap. i. 9.
Trumbull, Kadesh Barnea, pp. 325–430.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 126–30.
Dawson, Mod. Science in Bib. Lands, chaps. vi., vii.
Ebers, Geo., "Uarda"; "Joshua."
Naville, The Store-City of Pithom.
Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 39–58.

§31. THE MARCH TO SINAI—EX. XV. 22—XVIII. 27.

1. *The wilderness:* *a.* location, boundary, size; *b.* natural features; *c.* inhabitants, then and today.
2. *Numbers, condition and spirit of Israel.*
3. *Halts at Marah and Elim,* xv. 22–27. *a.* travel through Shur (wall); *b.* bitter water made sweet at Marah; *c.* covenant of Jehovah there; *d.* Elim.
4. *In the wilderness of Sin,* xvi. 1–36; *a.* arrival on 15th day of 2d month; *b.* murmur of Israel against Moses; *c.* Jehovah's reply; *d.* quails in evening—whence? *e.* manna in morning—its character; *f.* regulations for gathering it.
5. *In Rephidim,* xvii. 1—xviii. 27: *a.* no water; *b.* strife of people with Moses; *c.* Horeb smitten—water; *d.* Amalek defiant; *e.* Israel under Joshua victorious; *f.* fate of Amalek pronounced.

6. *Jethro*, xviii. 1–27: *a.* father-in-law to Moses; *b.* Jethro recognizes Jehovah as great; *c.* advises division of labor; *d.* Moses follows advice.
7. *Ancient modes of travel.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 7 and 8.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 6, sec. 1.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 7 and 8.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 6.
" Sinai and Palestine, Part I.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 40–45.
Rawlinson, Moses, his Life and Times.
Bartlett, Forty Days in the Desert.
Palmer, The Desert of the Exodus, 2 vols.
Palmer, E. H., Desert of the Tih.
Palmer, H. S., Sinai.
Field, H. M., On the Desert.

§32. DOINGS AT SINAI IN BOOK OF EXODUS—XIX–XL.

1. *Site of Sinai, time of arrival, and distance from Egypt?* xix. 1, 2.
2. *First doings*, xix. 3–25: *a.* Jehovah appears to Moses in mount; *b.* people covenant with Jehovah; *c.* Jehovah appears to Moses in mount second time; *d.* people sanctified by Moses; *e.* thunderings the third day; *f.* Jehovah appears to Moses third time in the mount; *g.* gives charge to the people.

3. *Ten Commandments*, xx. 2–17; *a.* spoken *directly* to the people; *b.* analyze the commandments; *c.* compare them with Deut. v. 6–21; *d.* fear of the people; *e.* Moses to be the mediator between Israel and Jehovah.
4. *Civil laws*, xxi—xxiii. 13, 18–33. *a.* servants; *b.* manslaughter; *c.* stealing; *d.* unintentional acts; *e.* idolatry, etc., etc.
5. *The feasts*, xxiii. 14–17; *Lev.* xxiii.; *Num.* xxviii–xxix.: *a.* unleavened bread or passover —time? *b.* first-fruits, or pentecost, or weeks, or wheat harvest—time? *c.* ingatherings or tabernacles — time? *d.* give significance of each.
6. *Moses*, xxiv: *a.* builds an altar; *b.* offers up offerings; *c.* forty days and nights in the mount, fourth ascent; *d.* leaves the people with Aaron and Hur.
7. *Tent of meeting*, *Ex.* xxv—xxxi., xxxv—xl: (1) Tabernacle. I. Holy of Holies: *a.* ark; *b.* mercy seat; *c.* cherubim. II. Holy place: *a.* altar of incense; *b.* table and vessels; *c.* candlestick and vessels. III. Court: *a.* great altar; *b.* laver of brass. (2) Priests' garments. (3) Oil of anointing. (4) dedication: *a.* time; *b.* services; *c.* cloud and glory.
8. *Golden calf*, xxxii: *a.* Moses' delay in the mount; *b.* Israel murmurs; *c.* calf made by Aaron; *d.* return of Moses; *e.* breaking of tables; *f.* anger of Jehovah; *g.* plea of Moses.

9. *Glory of Jehovah appears to Moses, Ex.* xxxiii—xxxiv: *a.* in tent; *b.* in cleft of rock; *c.* Moses hews two tables of stone; *d.* ascends (5th time) the mount; *e.* numerous commands for Israel; *f.* face of Moses shines.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 9 and 10.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 6, sec. 2.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 10–13.
Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 23.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 7.
Rawlinson, Moses, his Life and Times.
Harper, Bible and Modern Disc. on *Site of Sinai.*
Gardiner, O. and N. T. in Mut. Relations, Lecs. v., vi.
Boardman, The Ten Commandments.
Green, W. H., The Hebrew Feasts.
Edersheim, The Laws and Polity of the Jews.
Paine, The Temple of Solomon.

§33. DOINGS AND LAWS GIVEN AT SINAI IN LEV. AND NUM. I—IX.

1. *Offerings, Lev.* i—x; *Num.* xvi: (1) Kinds: *a.* sin; *b.* burnt; *c.* meal; *d.* peace; *e.* guilt or trespass. (2) Significance: *a.* sin—expiatory; *b.* burnt—self-dedicatory; *c.* meal and (*d*) peace—thanksgiving; *e.* trespass—expiatory. Cf. Rom. iii. 25; 1 Cor. i. 30.
2. *Foods prohibited and permitted, Lev.* xi: (read only).
3. *Laws of purification, Lev.* xii—xxii; *Num.* v. xix (read only).

4. *Sabbatical and jubilee years, Lev.* xxv: *a.* laws of work; *b.* laws of redemption; *c.* application to the stranger.
5. *Enumeration of Israel and order of encampment, Num.* i—iv: *a.* number of Levites; *b.* work of Levites; *c.* order of tribes in camp.
6. *Nazarite vow, Num.* vi: *a.* special prohibitions; *b.* special work; *c.* special significance; *d.* some of the greatest Nazarites in history.
7. *Dedication of the altar,* vii., viii: *a.* order of tribes followed; *b.* sum of offerings; *c.* cleansing of the Levites.
8. *First passover observance,* ix.–x. 10: *a.* time; *b.* commands; *c.* accompaniments; *d.* trumpet commands.

Literature:

Edersheim, Bib. History, vol. ii. chaps. 14 and 15.
Kellogg, Expositor's Bible, Leviticus.
Cave, Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice.

§34. FROM SINAI TO THE ARNON—NUM. X. 11—XXI. 13.

1. *Time of departure and order of march.*
2. *First halts,* x. 11—xii: *a.* Taberah, or Kibroth-hattaavah; *b.* murmurings of Israel; *c.* fire from Jehovah; *d.* cry for flesh; *e.* seventy elders appointed; *f.* prophets in camp; *g.* surfeit of quails; *h.* plague therefrom; *i.* in Hazeroth; *j.* Aaron and Miriam against Moses; *k.* Miriam's leprosy.

3. *Wilderness of Paran*, xiii—xiv: *a.* twelve spies sent out; *b.* extent of their search; *c.* return and double report—what was the sin of the spies? *d.* murmur of Israel—will go back to Egypt; *e.* Jehovah will destroy Israel; *f.* plea of Moses; *g.* Israel's sentence—to wander forty years; *h.* their anger—set upon the Canaanites in vain.
4. *Korah and his host*, xvi: *a.* 250 princes against Moses and Aaron—jealous ambition; *b.* Moses' test of his mission; *c.* earth swallows the host of Dathan and Abiram; *d.* fire from Jehovah on 250 burners of strange incense —Korahites; *e.* plague slays 14,700.
5. *Priesthood of Levites established*, xvii—xviii; *a.* test of the rods; *b.* budding of Aaron's; *c.* charge of offerings put in Aaron's hands; *d.* tithe of Israel to Levi; *e.* Levi to give of his tithe a tithe.
6. *Wilderness of Zin*, xx. 1–13: *a.* death of Miriam; *b.* people murmur for water; *c.* rock smitten; *d.* Moses and Aaron punished for disobedience.

Probably a blank of thirty-seven years between verses 13 and 14 of chap. xx.

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7. *Kadesh and Mt. Hor*, xx. 14—xxi. 3: *a.* Edom's refusal to Israel's request; *b.* Aaron's death and successor; *c.* Canaanites destroyed by Israel.

8. *Hor to Arnon*, xxi. 4–15: *a.* Red Sea—Ezion-geber; *b.* east of Mt. Seir; *c.* fiery serpents; *d.* serpent of brass—use in New Testament; *e.* stations near Arnon; *f.* location of Arnon; *g.* Book of Wars of Jehovah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 11.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 6, sec. 3 and 4.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 16–21.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 8, 1.
Wilson, E. L., In Scripture Lands, pp. 53–132.
Trumbull, Kadesh Barnea, N. Y., 1884.
Price, Ira M., Lost writings quoted and referred to in the Old Testament, Bibliotheca Sacra, April, 1889.

§35. CONQUESTS EAST OF THE JORDAN—NUM. XXI. 13—XXXVI. 13.

1. *Victory over Sihon, king of the Amorites*, xxi. 13–32: *a.* request of Sihon; *b.* Sihon's refusal and charge; *c.* Israel's victory; *d.* Heshbon; *e.* ancient poems in verses 27–30.
2. *Victory over Og, king of Bashan*, xxi. 33–35: *a.* country of Bashan; *b.* people; *c.* capital; *d.* Israel's victory.
3. *Story of Balaam*, xxii-iv: (1). Bamoth-baal: *a.* seven altars; *b.* offerings; *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (2). Pisgah: *a.* altars; *b.* offerings: *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (3). Peor: *a.* altars;

b. offerings; *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (4). Spirit of Jehovah upon him: *a.* prophetic vision of future events.

NOTE—*a.* the advance in the thought of the four poems; *b.* character of Balaam as depicted in the Bible; *c.* explain this phenomenon.

5. *Sin of Israel with Moab*, xxv: *a.* alliances with Baal-peor; *b.* plague on Israel; *c.* Eleazar's means of staying the same.
6. *Sum of Israel*, xxvi: *a.* 601,730 and 23,000 Levites, cf. with Num. i—iv.
7. *Inheritance of the daughters of Manasseh*, xxvii. xxxvi: *a.* among their brethren; *b.* general law of inheritance.
8. *Israel's vengeance on the Moabites and Midianites*, xxxi: *a.* number of soldiers; *b.* accompaniments; *c.* victory and slain—Balaam; *d.* booty—$146,730 in gold.
9. *Allotments to Reuben, Gad and half-tribe of Manasseh*, xxxii: *a.* requests of these three; *b.* conditions of granting their request; *c.* size and boundaries of east of the Jordan.
10. *Cities of Refuge*, xxxv: *a.* reason for such; *b.* their number; *c.* location; *d.* inhabitants; *e.* laws regulating their use.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 12.
Blaikie, chap. 6, secs. 5 and 6.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 1–3.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 8 and 9.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 47, 48.
Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, chaps. 7 and 8.
Merrill, East of the Jordan.
Thomson, Land and Book, vol. iii. chaps. 12–18.
Tristram, Land of Moab.
Porter, Giant Cities of Bashan.
Schumacher, Across the Jordan.
Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Balaam*.
Hengstenberg on *Balaam*, in Com. on Daniel.
Wilberforce, Heroes of Hebrew History.

§36. FINAL REVIEW AND DEATH OF MOSES — DEUTERONOMY.

1. *Review of past forty years*, i—iii: *a.* wilderness and Kadesh; *b.* journey to Arnon and victory over Amorites; *c.* Og smitten, and Joshua made successor to Moses.
2. *Exhortations*, iv. 1–40.
3. *Cities of refuge east of Jordan*, iv. 41–43.
4. *The ten commandments, w. commentary thereon*, iv. 44—xxvi. 19: *a.* circumstances of delivery; *b.* ten commandments; *c.* commentary on them, v. 22 — xii. 3; *d.* laws of religion in general, xii. 4 — xvi. 17; *e.* laws regulating government, xvi. 18—xxi. 23; *f.* laws regulating private and social life, xxii—xxvi; *g.* cf. Ex. xxi–xxiii.

5. *The blessing and the curse*, xxvii—xxx: *a.* at Ebal and Gerizim.
6. *Law in the hands of the Levites*, xxxi: *a.* to preserve; *b.* to read to the people once in seven years.
7. *Song of Moses*, xxxii: *a.* analyze it; *b.* its character; *c.* its purpose.
8. *Blessings upon twelve tribes*, xxxiii: *a.* description or prophecy? *b.* compare tribe for tribe with Gen. xlix; *c.* do these words accord with Israel's subsequent history?
9. *Moses' ascent to Pisgah and his death*, xxxiv: *a.* view of the promised land; *b.* death; *c.* burial—where? *d.* successor; *e.* Israel's camp, where?
10. *Stages of Israel's journey from Egypt to the present encampment*, Num. xxxiii.

Literature:

Additional to §35:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. vi. secs. 7 and 8.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 4.
Deuteronomy in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible
Pisgah " " " " "
" Tristram's Land of Moab.
Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 59-99.

SIXTH PERIOD.

CONQUEST. ENTRANCE INTO CANAAN TO THE JUDGES, B. C. 1451–1400.

§37. THE ENTRANCE INTO CANAAN—JOSH. I–IX.

1. *Canaan, size, boundary, contour:* see §§2 and 3.
2. *Inhabitants of Canaan:* *a.* in lowlands and highlands; *b.* religion; *c.* nationality; *d.* warlikeness.
3. *Joshua:* I. *a.* early life; *b.* spy; *c.* warrior; *d.* devoted to Jehovah; *e.* Ephraimite. II. *a.* word of Jehovah to Joshua; *b.* word of Joshua to people; *c.* role of the two and a half tribes in the conquest.
4. *Spies despatched to Jericho:* *a.* purpose; *b.* condition of people of Jericho; *c.* Rahab; *d.* success of the spies.
5. *Crossing*, iii–iv; Ps. cxiv: *a.* three days for sanctification; *b.* order of crossing; *c.* twelve stones carried out; *d.* time—10th day of first month.
6. *Encampment in Canaan*, v: *a.* Gilgal, Hos. iv. 15; Judg. iii. 19, 26; *b.* rite of circumcision renewed, cf. Gen. xvii. 10–14; *c.* passover observed; *d.* manna ceased, second day after passover; *e.* vision of Joshua.

7. *Destruction of Jericho*, vi; Ps. xliv. 1–3: *a.* order of compassing the city; *b.* time and result on seventh day; *c.* Rahab saved, Matt. i. 5; Heb. xi. 31; Jas. ii. 25; *d.* curse on rebuilder of Jericho, cf. 1 Kings xvi. 34.
8. *Overthrow of Ai*, vii—viii. 29: *a.* first attack repulsed; *b.* Achan's sin and punishment; *c.* casting lot — what was it? *d.* Ai destroyed.
9. *First altar of Israel in Canaan*, viii. 30–35: *a.* of unhewn stone; *b.* according to the law of Moses; *c.* burnt and peace offerings; *d.* in Ebal; *e.* laws all read.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 13.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 101–7.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 5–8.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 10.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 51–54.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 182-4.
Thomson, Land and Book, vol. iii.
Deane, B., Joshua, Men of the Bible, chaps. i–v.
Sayce, Early Israel and Surrounding Nations, ch. 2.
St. Clair, Buried Cities a. Bib. Countries, pp. 114–41.
Harper, Bible and Mod. Discoveries, chap. 3.

§38. THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN—JOSHUA IX—X.

1. *Terror among the nations*, ix. 1, 2.
2. *Gibeon's deceit and success*, ix. 3–27: *a.* ambassador from far-off country—mention only

wars east of Jordan; *b.* Joshua's compassion and treaty; *c.* consequences to Gibeon; *d.* results to Israel—(cf. 2 Sam. xxi. 1–11).

3. *Conspiracy against Gibeon*, x. 1–5: *a.* five kings combine; *b.* besiege the fortress of Gibeon.

4. *Great battle at Gibeon*, x. 6–14: *a.* Gibeonites call to Joshua; *b.* Israel's night march; *c.* onset at daybreak with the shout, "God is mighty in battle, God is his name;" *d.* defeat and pursuit to Beth-horon; *e.* hailstones (cf. Judg. iv. 15 and v. 21; 1 Sam. vii. 10) and victory.

5. *Joshua's prayer*, x. 12, 13: *a.* sun standing still —explanations (cf. Stanley, p. 221 sq.; Josephus Bk. v. 1); *b.* book of Jashar (cf. 2 Sam. i. 18–27); *c.* consider that (1) it is poetry (cf. Judg. v. 20; Ps. xcviii. 8; xcvii. 5; Isa. lv. 12), (2) it is a quotation, (3) the doctrine of inspiration demands only that we have an accurate text of the passage quoted, cf. also Geikie, vol. ii. p. 417.

6. *Slaughter of the five kings*, x. 16–27: *a.* hidden and caught in a cave; *b.* brought forth and trodden upon; *c.* slain and hanged till evening (cf. Deut. xxi. 23); *d.* buried in the cave.

7. *Further conquests*, x. 28–43: *a.* Makkedah; *b.* Libnah; *c.* Lachish; *d.* Eglon; *e.* Hebron; *f.* South Country; *g.* Kadesh Barnea to Gaza; *i.* return to Gilgal.

8. *Cities and kings destroyed*, xii. 9–18.

Literature:

Deane, Joshua, Men of the Bible, chap. vi.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 9 and 10.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 11.
Price, Lost Writings, etc., Bib. Sacra, April '89, on *Book of Jashar.*

§39. THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN—JOSH. XI.

1. *The Northern combination*, xi. 1–5: *a.* leader; *b.* composition of the army; *c.* camp, where? *d.* first mention of Merom; *e.* peoples and lands represented.
2. *Jehovah's command and assurance to Joshua*, xi. 6.
3. *Israel's attack and victory*, xi. 7–15: *a.* sudden attack; *b.* surprise and rout of the enemy; *c.* destruction of horses (first use mentioned) and chariots; *d.* cities and spoil saved, except Hazor, but people all destroyed.
4. *Summary of Joshua's conquests*, xi. 16–23: *a.* all he met he destroyed, except the Gibeonites; *b.* it was of Jehovah; *c.* Anakim, near Hebron, destroyed.
5. *Summary of kings slain*, xii. 19–24.
6. *The extermination of the Canaanites: a.* Canaan belonged to Jehovah to do as he chose therewith; *b.* providential history proceeds with seeming indifference to life—floods, pestilence,

famine, etc.; *c.* it was in accordance with an explicit command of Jehovah (cf. Deut. vii. 1–5) that they should have been destroyed; *d.* Arnold, in Sermons, vi. 35–37 says: "The Israelites' sword, in its bloodiest executions, wrought a work of mercy to all the countries of the earth to the very end of the world."

Literature:

Deane, Joshua, Men of the Bible, chap. i. vii.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 12.

On *Extermination of the Canaanites* consult the following:

Northrup, Dr. G. W., "The Standard," April 21, 1881.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 11, pp. 223–8.
Hengstenberg, Genuineness of the Pentateuch, vol. ii. pp. 387–417.
Arnold, Sermons, vi. 35 sq.
Oehler, Old Testament Theology (Day's Trans.), pp. 81–85.
Mozley, Lectures on Old Testament, Lec. 4. and 5.

§40. SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIBES—JOSH. XIII—XXII.

1 *East of the Jordan*, xiii; Num. xxxii. 1–38: *a.* Reuben; *b.* Gad; *c.* half-tribe of Manasseh.

2. *Levites and Caleb*, xiv., xxi: *a.* Levites in cities —48 and suburbs; *b.* in cities of refuge (See §35, 10); *c.* distribution and number west of Jordan; *d.* Caleb's inheritance.

3. *Judah*, xv: *a.* boundaries; *b.* number of cities possessed; *c.* character of territory; *d.* chief city—Hebron.
4. *Ephraim*, xvi: *a.* location and boundaries; *b.* contour of country; *c.* chief cities—Shiloh and Shechem.
5. *Manasseh*, xvii: *a.* adjacent to Ephraim; *b.* boundaries; *c.* chief city—Megiddo.
6. *Tent of meeting located*, (xviii. 1–10) *and twenty-one surveyors sent out: a.* Shiloh, religious headquarters; *b.* seven tribes to be provided for.
7. *Benjamin*, xviii. 11–28: *a.* boundaries; *b.* cities by number; *c.* chief city—Jerusalem.
8. *Simeon*, xix. 1–9: *a.* boundaries; *b.* number of cities.
9. *Zebulon*, xix. 10–16: *a.* boundaries—no water-lines; *b.* number of cities.
10. *Issachar*, xix. 17–23: *a.* location; *b.* boundary; *c.* cities.
11. *Asher*, xix. 24–31: *a.* amount of sea coast; *b.* boundary to east; *c.* cities.
12. *Naphtali*, xix. 32–39: *a.* sources of Jordan; *b.* bound otherwise; *c.* cities and villages.
13. *Dan*, xix. 40–48: *a.* exact boundaries; *b.* size; *c.* character of the country.
14. *Departure of East-Jordanic tribes*, xxii: *a.* Joshua's charge; *b.* altar built at Jordan; *c.* suspicions and wrath of West-Jordanic tribes; *d.* interview results in peace.

3. *Tyre*, xv: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. character of [illegible]; d. chief city—[illegible].
4. *Sidon*, xvi: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. chief cities—[illegible] and [illegible].
5. *Damascus*, xvii: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. chief city—[illegible].
6. *Time of [illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
7. *[illegible]*, xviii: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. chief city—[illegible].
8. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
9. *[illegible]*, xix: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
10. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
11. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
12. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
13. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible].
14. *[illegible]*, [illegible]: a. [illegible]; b. [illegible]; c. [illegible]; d. [illegible].

15. *Draw a tribal map of Palestine, indicating for each tribe: a.* boundaries; *b.* chief cities; *c.* principal mountain points.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. latter part of chap. 13.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 7, sec. 3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 11 and 12.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 12.
Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 55–59.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 185-6.
Deane, Joshua, chaps. viii.–x.

§41. JOSHUA'S DEPARTURE AND CONDITION OF THE LAND.—JOSHUA XXIII—XXIV.

1. *Joshua's parting words*, xxiii: *a.* allotment of nations to Israel; *b.* observe the law of Moses; *c.* courage and victory consequent on obedience; *d.* alliance with these peoples is destruction; *e.* God's promises to *me* are fulfilled; *f.* if *you* forsake God, destruction will follow.
2. *Joshua's historic review and covenant*, xxiv. 2–28: *a.* outline history from Abraham to present; *b.* call to put away other gods; *c.* people resolve to serve Jehovah; *d.* Joshua's denial and covenant; *e.* stone set up as a witness.
3. *Joshua's death*, xxiv. 29–30; Judg ii. 6–10: *a.* 110 years old; *b.* buried in Timnath-serah in Ephraim.

4. *Burial of Joseph's bones*, xxiv. 32: *a.* brought from Egypt; *b.* buried in Shechem; *c.* other sacred associations at Shechem.
5. *Tribes all settled:* *a.* east of Jordan—which ones? *b.* west of Jordan—which? *c.* location of each tribe.
6. *Remains of unconquered peoples*, Judg. i: *a.* fortresses—in which tribes? *b.* towns; *c.* migrations—according to tradition.
7. *Some results of the conquest:* *a.* settlement of Israel as a nation; *b.* living and constant contact with the Canaanites; *c.* establishment of laws of inheritance, etc., cf. Boaz, Ruth, Barzillai and Naboth.

Literature:

Deane, Joshua, chaps. xi.–xiii.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 7, sec. 4.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 12
Sayce, Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 3.

§42. SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONQUEST.—JUDG. I., XVII—XXI.

1. *Conquests of Judah, Simeon and Joseph*, i: *a.* against Adoni-bezek; *b.* Jerusalem; *c.* Canaanites; *d.* Bethel.
2. *Danite migration*, xvii., xviii: *a.* Micah; *b.* kind of idolatry rife; *c.* the Levite; *d.* his employer; *e.* Danite spies; *f.* result of their trip; *g.* advance of the army and robbery of Micah; *h.* new territory acquired, and its boundaries—Laish, Dan.

3. *Civil war*, xix—xxi: *a.* cause (cf. 1 Sam. xi. 7), revealing corruptness of Israel; *b.* national indignation; *c.* assembly at Mizpeh; *d.* 400,000 men against Benjamin; *e.* repulses of Israel; *f.* defeat of Benjamin and reduction to 600; *g.* means of finding wives for these.
4. *Israel's tendency to idolatry in Judges due to: a.* ease in quiet homes; *b.* language common with the Canaanites; *c.* intermarriage with Canaanites; *d.* want of a leader—no central power; *e.* lack of defenses—no army organization.
5. *Seats of worship at this time* (cf. Zech. x. 2; Hos. iii. 4; 2 Kings xxiii. 24; 1 Sam. xix. 16): *a.* in every home; *b.* with teraphim, etc.; *c.* attended by a priest; *d.* in imitation of the Canaanites.

Literature:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, secs. 2 and 3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 13 and 21.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 13, secs. 1, 4–6.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 61.
Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chap. iv.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., chap. 6.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

JUDGES. RULE OF JUDGES TO ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGDOM. B. C. 1400—1095.

SEVEN OPPRESSIONS AND FIFTEEN JUDGES.

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§43. FIRST THREE OPPRESSIONS AND THREE JUDGES.—JUDGES II. 11—III. 31.

1. *Introduction to this Period*, ii. 11—iii. 6: *a.* Israel did evil—served other gods; *b.* anger of Jehovah against Israel; *c.* purpose of Jehovah in leaving unconquered peoples in the land, iii. 1–6.
2. *Mesopotamian invasion*, iii. 7–11: *a.* home of oppressors; *b.* king of oppressors; *c.* length of time of oppression; *d.* deliverers; *c.* peace for 40 years.

Othniel, first judge, of Judah.

3. *Moabite oppression*, iii. 12–30: *a.* Moab, with Ammon and Amalek, smite Israel and take Jericho; *b.* separate homes of these peoples; *c.* king of Moab; *d.* years of oppression; *e.* Ehud, of Benjamin, slew Eglon; *f.* slaughter at Jordan—how great? *g.* land had rest 80 years.

Ehud, *second* judge, of Benjamin.

4. *First Philistine oppression*, iii. 31.

Shamgar, *third* judge, deliverer.

Review: Give of the three oppressions: *a.* oppressor; *b.* length of oppression; *c.* deliverers; *d.* time of rest.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 14 and part of 15.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 108–9.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 14.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 14 in part.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 61, 62.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 188.

§44. CANAANITE AND MIDIANITE OPPRESSIONS.—JUDGES IV—VIII.

1. *Canaanite oppression*, iv: *a.* oppressors — natives of the land; *b.* 20 years oppression; *c.* army of 900 chariots of iron; *d.* Deborah, of Ephraim, arouses Barak, of Naphtali; *e.* Issachar, Zebulon and Naphtali at Tabor meet and rout the host of Sisera; *f.* storm aids; *g.* Jael's murder of Sisera; *h.* "God subdued Jabin, the king of Canaan;" *i.* land had rest 40 years; *j.* similar battles in history, (1) Cressy, (2) Timoleon against the Carthaginians.

Deborah, fourth judge, of Ephraim.

2. *Deborah's song*, v: analyze, noting *a.* the prelude; *b.* reference to exodus; *c.* dismay of Israel; *d.* change; *e.* assembling of troops; *f.* recreants who did not appear; *g.* battle and flight; *h.* destroyer; *i.* mother in anxiety; *j.* the triumph.

3. *Midianite oppression*, vi—viii: *a.* Amalek, Midian and children of the East oppress Israel *seven* years; *b.* Israel's abject cowardice: (1) hidden in rocks, (2) caves, (3) strongholds; *c.* a prophet appears; *d.* Gideon's call: (1) the angel, (2) offering of Gideon, (3) altar built; *e.* destruction of Baal worship; *f.* evidence of truth of God's word—fleece; *g.* army called: (1) faint-hearted return, (2) lappers only remain—300; *h.* dream of the Midianite; *i.* victory of 300; *j.* results: (1) attempt to establish a royal line, (2) teraphim made of the spoils—Gideon its priest, (3) Gideon polygamous, (4) leads Israel astray, (5) land had rest 40 years.

Gideon, fifth judge, of Manasseh.

4. *Abimelech*, ix: *a.* son of a maid of Shechem; *b.* appears to Shechemites for his claim; *c.* is granted a subsidy; *d.* slays seventy brethren, except Jotham; *e.* Jotham's parable, first in history (olive, fig, vine, bramble); *f.* Abimelech made king in Shechem; *g.* rules

three years; *h.* fights three battles—Shechem assaulted; *i.* slain by a millstone dropped by a woman at Thebez.

Abimelech, sixth judge, of Manasseh.

Review: Give *a.* location of the oppressors; *b.* time; *c.* severity of the oppression; *d.* deliverer in each case.

Judges thus far: 1. Othniel; 2. Ehud; 3. Shamgar; 4. Deborah (and Barak); 5. Gideon; 6. Abimelech.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 15 and 16 in part.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, sec. 1.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 15–17.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 14 in part and 15.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 62.
Thomson, Land and Book, vol. ii. p. 179 sq.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 189.
Mozley, Lectures on the Old Test. Lecs. 6 and 7.
Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chaps. v., viii.–xx.
Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 101–124.

§45. AMMONITE AND PHILISTINE OPPRESSIONS.—JUDGES X—XI.

1. *Tola, seventh judge, of Issachar*, x. 1, 2: *a.* abode in Shamir of Ephraim; *b.* judged Israel 23 years.

2. *Jair, eighth judge, Gileadite*, x. 3–5: *a.* had 30 sons who rode 30 ass-colts; *b.* had 30 cities; *c.* judged Israel 22 years.
3. *Ammonite oppression*, x. 6—xii. 7: *a.* Israel's idolatry; *b.* oppression 18 years; *c.* distress of Israel; *d.* Jehovah's message and Israel's resolve at Mizpeh; *e.* Jephthah chosen as leader; *f.* his conditional acceptance; *g.* message to Ammon and reply; *h.* Jephthah's vow; *i.* slaughter—20 cities; *j.* reception at home; *k.* daughter's valor and lament; *l.* vow performed (cf. §24. 8); *m.* memorial four days in the year; *n.* Jephthah's slaughter of the jealous Ephraimites—Shibboleth test.

Jephthah, ninth judge, six years.

4. *Compare the characters of Gideon and Jephthah.*
5. *Ibzan, tenth judge, of Bethlehem*, xii. 8–10: *a.* had 30 sons and 30 daughters; *b.* judged Israel seven years.
6. *Elon, eleventh judge, of Zebulon*, xii. 11, 12: judged Israel ten years.
7. *Abdon, twelfth judge, of Ephraim*, xii. 13–15: *a.* had 40 sons and 30 grandsons, who rode on 70 asses; *b.* judged Israel eight years.
8. *Samson, of Dan, and the Philistine oppression*, (40 years), xiii—xvi: *a.* appeal of Manoah; *b.* angel of Jehovah; *c.* birth of Samson; *d.* spirit of Jehovah upon him; *e.* finds a woman in Timnath; *f.* kills a lion; *g.* wedding-

feast; *h.* riddle; *i.* solution, and slaughter of the Ashkelonites; *j.* wife given away and grain burnt by 300 jackals; *k.* hides in Etam; *l.* Israel delivers him up—slays 1000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; *m.* carries off gates of Gaza; *n.* Delilah's treachery, Samson's humility; *o.* final Philistine clown and destroyer; *p.* judged Israel 20 years.

Samson, thirteenth judge, of Dan.

NOTE—*Samson* the first recorded Nazarite.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 16; vol. iii. chap. 1.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 18–20.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 16.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 189-94.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 63, 64.
Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chap. 7.
" Samson " in Dictionaries of the Bible.
Milton, John, Samson Agonistes.

§46. RUTH.—RUTH I—IV.

1. *Time: a.* when judges judged; *b.* famine in land *c.* mention other famines already met in our study.
2. *Emigration to Moab: a.* names of persons; *b.* alliances made there; *c.* fatalities.
3. *Return to Israel: a.* report of plenty; *b.* Naomi's company and request; *c.* Orpah obeys,

Ruth clings to her mother-in-law; *d.* arrival at Bethlehem.

4. *Court transactions: a.* Ruth gleans in Boaz's field; *b.* received with favor; *c.* promise of Boaz; *d.* redemption council; *e.* nearest kinsman failing, Boaz redeems; *f.* attestation by an old shoe; *g.* Ruth becomes wife of Boaz.
5. *Purpose of the book: a.* give us a charming domestic incident in the midst of the dark ages of the judges; *b.* beautiful and vivid picture of one of the ancestors of our Lord (iv. 18–22).
6. *Compare this book with Esther.*

Literature:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, sec. 3 (4).
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 21.
Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Ruth.*
Expositor's Bible, Judges and Ruth.

§47. ELI AND THE FALL OF SHILOH.—I SAM. I. 7—II.

1. *First appearance of Eli*, i. 9, 14–17: *a.* priest at door of temple of Jehovah; *b.* rebuking Hannah; *c.* favorable answer to Hannah.
2. *Sons of Eli*, ii. 12–17, 22–25: *a.* sons of Belial, (1) in priest's office, (2) in private life; *b.* Eli's mild rebuke; *c.* Eli's sin (vs. 29 and iii. 13).
3. *Message of Man of God*, ii. 27–36: *a.* God's

past goodness disregarded; *b.* certain downfall of Eli's house; *c.* a faithful priest to rise up; *d.* sure house and faithful service forever (cf. xvi. 13; 1 Chron.xvii.13;Ps. xcix. 6).

4. *Visions of Samuel for Eli*, iii. 11–18: *a.* curse on Eli's house because of his lack of restraint of his sons; *b.* curse not to be purged by sacrifice; *c.* Eli's submission.

5. *Loss of the ark and Eli's death*, iv. 1–18: *a.* Israel loses 4,000 men in the first battle with the Philistines; *b.* Philistines capture the ark in second battle and slay Eli's sons; *c.* Philistines supposed they had captured Jehovah (cf. Hosea x. 6; Isa. xlvi. 1; Jer. xlviii. 7; xlix. 3; Dan. xi. 8); *d.* sad news breaks Eli's heart and neck; *e.* 98 years old; *f.* judge 40 years.

Eli, fourteenth judge, a Levite.

6. *Shiloh:* *a.* what became of the tabernacle (cf. 2 Chron. i. 5; v. 5)? *b.* where did Samuel go? *c.* was Shiloh laid waste by the Philistines (Ps. lxxviii. 60, 67; Jer. vii. 12, 14; xxvi. 6, 9; cf. 1 Kings xi. 29)?

7. *The ark in Philistia and returned*, v. 1—vii. 2: *a.* at Ashdod, (1) Dagon humbled, (2) plague of tumors, (3) ark sent to Gath; *b.* at Gath, (1) city smitten, (2) tumors on all; *c.* at Ekron, (1) plague follows, (2) priests advise return with a guilt offering; *d.* returned to Beth-shemesh, (1) cart and cows, (2) go

straight ahead; *e.* fatality in Beth-shemesh; *f.* ark in Kirjath-jearim twenty years.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 1 in part and 2.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 110.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1–3.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 17.
Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. i. and ii.
Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Eli.*
Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.

§48. SAMUEL AS JUDGE AND RULER TO ACCESSION OF SAUL.—1 SAM. I—XI.

1. *Hannah's victory*, i: *a.* request; *b.* promise; *c.* son—Nazarite (cf. §33, 6); *d.* consecration at Shiloh.
2. *Hannah's prayer*, ii. (cf. Anna, in Tobit. i. 9; Luke ii. 36): *a.* analyze it; *b.* similar song Luke i. 46–55, 67–79; *c.* first individual (*not* national) song.
3. *Samuel's ministry with Eli*, iii. 1—iv. 1: *a.* thrice called; *b.* God's curse on Eli; *c.* Samuel established as a prophet; *d.* revelations to him for Israel.
4. *After twenty years' silence, Samuel is judge*, vii. 3–14: *a.* host at Mizpeh turn to Jehovah (pour out water, cf. Josh. vii. 5; Ps. xxii. 14; Lam. ii. 19); *b.* Samuel cries to Jehovah against the Philistines; *c.* Jehovah thundered

against the Philistines with a mighty storm; *d.* Eben-ezer set up.

5. *Samuel is circuit judge*, vii. 15—viii. 22: *a.* altar and home in Ramah; *b.* annual circuit, Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpeh; *c.* his sons pervert judgment in Beer-sheba; *d.* demand of the people for a king; *e.* Jehovah's answer to Samuel; *f.* second demand and Jehovah's command that Samuel make them a king.

6. *Samuel's earlier relations to Saul*, ix. 1—xi. 13: *a.* Saul and the lost asses; *b.* Samuel anoints Saul king; *c.* Samuel assembles the people at Mizpeh, and Saul chosen by lot; *d.* Samuel's part in the Ammonite war.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1–3 in part, all of 4–6.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 18 and 19.
Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. iii. and iv.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 195.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 111.
Briggs, Messianic Prophecy, chap. 5, §40.
Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 125–137.

§49. SAMUEL UNDER A KING, SAUL.—I SAM. XII., XIII. 8–15; XV., XVI. 1–13; XIX. 18–22.

1. *Samuel's address*, xi. 14–xii.: *a.* Saul king in Gilgal; *b.* Samuel retires because (1) Israel has a king, (2) he is old; *c.* challenge to im-

peach his past honesty; *d.* epitome of past mercies upon penitent idolaters; *e.* king set up at people's request; *f.* favor of God dependent on obedience; *g.* thunder of God's anger against sin; *h.* Samuel's prayer without ceasing. (cf. Joshua's address, Joshua xxiv.).

2. *Samuel's rebuke of Saul*, xiii. 8–14; xv: *a.* Gilgal in presence of Philistine army; *b. first* prophecy of downfall of his kingdom; *c.* command to smite Amalek; *d.* disobedience condemned; *e.* Saul's penitence unrewarded, downfall of his kingdom prophesied second time.

3. *Samuel anoints a second king, David, over Israel* —xvi. 1–13: *a.* Jehovah rejects Saul; *b.* Samuel visits Jesse at Bethlehem to sacrifice; *c.* of eight sons, Jehovah chooses the youngest, David; *d.* Samuel anoints him successor to Saul; *e.* spirit of Jehovah on David; *f.* Samuel goes to Ramah.

4. *Samuel in Ramah*, xix. 18–22: *a.* his home, altar and place of worship (vii. 17): *b.* Samuel head of the school of prophets (xix. 20); *c.* Ramah prophetic headquarters; *d.* David escapes to Samuel; *e.* Saul likewise falls in with same spirit of prophesying; *f.* Samuel died in Ramah (xxv. 1) mourned for by all Israel.

5. *Character of the period: a.* end of the theocracy, beginning of the monarchy; *b.* blend-

ing of worship in Shiloh with new order of priests; *c.* beginning of the order of prophets —schools; *d.* the dawn between darkness and light; *e.* the transition from oppression to peace.

6. *Character of Samuel and his place in history:* *a.* a Levite, his grandson was Heman the singer, 1 Chron. vi. 28, 33; *b.* a writer, 1 Sam. x. 25; 1 Chron. xxix. 29; *c.* judge; *d.* priest; *e.* prophet; *f.* anointed Saul and David; *g.* established schools of prophets; *h.* influence recognized in later times, cf. 1 Chron. xi. 3; ix. 22; xxvi. 28; *i.* compare him with Moses, Jer. xv. 1; Ps. xcix. 6; Heb. ii. 23, 32.

7. *Samuel's appearance to the witch of Endor,* xxviii. 3–25.

8. *Locate the geographical points of this section: a.* Gilgal; *b.* Bethlehem; *c.* Ramah; *d.* Mizpeh; *e.* Endor.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 4.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 9, sec. 1.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 7–9.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 18 and 19.
Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 19.
Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. vi., vii., ix., x., xiii.
Blaikie, Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.
Price, Ira M., Schools of the Sons of the Prophets, Old Test. Student, March '89.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

THE KINGDOM. ESTABLISHMENT TO DISRUPTION. B. C. ca. 1050-931.

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§50. SAUL'S SANE CAREER—I SAM. IX—XVIII.

1. *Discovery, anointing and election*, ix–x.26: *a.* man of God—Samuel; *b.* events of the feast; *c.* Saul anointed; *d.* Saul among prophets (cf. xix. 18–24); *e.* elected by lot—what was the lot?
2. *Ammonite war*, xi: *a.* location and territory of Ammonites; *b.* ancestry; *c.* call of East-Jordanic peoples for help; *d.* Saul's response and victory; *e.* confirmed as king of Israel.
3. *First Philistine invasion*, xiii: *a.* Israel 3,000 men; *b.* Philistine outposts; *c.* Jonathan's victory over outpost at Geba; *d.* Philistine army 30,000 chariots, 6,000 horsemen, people as sand on the sea—encamped at Michmash; *e.* Israel's flight to Gilgal; *f.* Saul's sacrilege; *g.* Samuel's rebuke and prophecy; *h.* Philistine guerillas—three bands ; *i.* Israel without arms.
4. *Saul's victory*, xiv. 1–46: *a.* Jonathan's strategy and success; *b.* general flight of Philistines; *c.* Saul's vow—cause of it; *d.* Jonathan the

only violator; *e.* Saul's first altar, and sacrifice by the people; *f.* Jonathan saved from death by the people.

5. *Saul's minor wars*, xiv. 47–48: I. *a.* Moab, cf. Gen. xix. 37; *b.* Ammon, Gen.xix. 38, cf. chap. xi; *c.* Edom, cf. xxi. 7; xxii. 9, 18; *d.* Zobah —extreme north; *e.* Philistines. II. *a.* location; *b.* ancestry; *c.* character of people; *d.* relations to Israel of each of the above-mentioned peoples.

6. *Amalekite war*, xv: *a.* wholesale slaughter commanded—why? *b.* not executed; *c.* Saul's equivocal reply to Samuel; *d.* Samuel's announcement of a great truth (xxii. 23); *e.* second prophecy of end of Saul's kingdom; *f.* Saul's penitence unrewarded; *g.* Samuel hews Agag to pieces.

7. *Second Philistine war*, xvii–xviii. 5: *a.* location; *b.* Israel defied forty days; *c.* David's deliverance of Israel; *d.* reward given—court favors; *e.* covenant of David and Jonathan.

Literature:

Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 65, 66.
Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 4.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 112.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 7–10.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 21.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 195-6.
Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. iv., v., vii.–x.

Blaikie, Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.
O. T. Student, Oct. 1887, pp. 53–57.
Oehler, O. T. Theology, §§164, 194.
Delitzsch, History of Redemption, p. 84 sq.
Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Saul.*

§51. SAUL'S INSANE CAREER.—XVI. 14–23; XVIII. 6—XXVI. 25, 28, 31.

1. *Evil spirit upon Saul*, xvi. 14–23: *a.* musician David sought out; *b.* David made his armourbearer; harmonize xvi. 14-23 with §50.7.
2. *Saul's jealousy*, xviii. 6—xix. 10: *a.* at David's popularity; *b.* Saul attempts to entrap and kill David, (*1*) by his spear—twice, (*2*) by his daughters, (*3*) by the Philistines.
3. *Saul's first pursuit of David*, xix. 11–24: *a.* messenger deceived by Michal; *b.* David's flight to Ramah to Samuel; *c.* Saul's three sets of messengers sent to take David, prophesy; *d.* Saul's attempt to capture David, results in his prophesying.

NOTE—Naioth=buildings, college buildings?

4. *Saul's second pursuit of David*, xx–xxiv: *a.* Jonathan's test of Saul's purpose toward David; *b.* feast and Saul's anger at Jonathan; *c.* arrows, and parting of Jonathan and David; *d.* David's flight and hiding places: (*1*) Nob: (*a*) shew-bread, (*b*) sword of Goliath, (*c*) Doeg, the Edomite of Saul's guard; (*2*)

[illegible]

Gath: (*a*) Fear of Phil., (*b*) madness feigned; (*3*) cave of Adullam: (*a*) his family there, (*b*) 400 men there; (*4*) Mizpeh of Moab. (*a*) prophet Gad appears, (*b*) David in the hold; (*5*) forest of Hereth, Saul at home has priests slain by Doeg the Edomite; (*6*) Keilah, David routs the Philistines in battle; (*7*) Ziph; (*8*) Maon, Saul surrounds David but a Philistine raid calls him home; (*9*) Engedi: (*a*) Saul in David's hands, but spared, (*b*) Saul's penitence and forgiveness, (*c*) Saul returns in peace.

5. *Saul's third pursuit of David*, xxvi: *a.* hill of Hachilah; *b.* David takes Saul's cruse and spear; *c.* Saul forgives David, and returns never again to see him.

6. *Saul's inquiries of the witch of Endor*, xxviii: *a.* Philistines pitched in Shunem, Israel in Gilboa; *b.* Saul's former treatment of witches (vss. 3, 9); *c.* Jehovah answered him not by dreams, Urim or prophets; *d.* appeal to the witch of Endor; *e.* Samuel, *not at the call of the witch*, appears; *f.* prophecy of Israel's defeat; *g.* Saul's humility; *h.* explain "tomorrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me."

7. *Saul's death on Gilboa*, xxxi: *a.* suicide in defeat; *b.* body and armor distributed in Philistia; *c.* people of Jabesh burn and bury Saul's and his sons' bones.

8. *Character of the period: a.* religious condition of the times, cf. xvi. 1–6; xix. 18–24; xix. 13; xxiii. 6-13; xx. 18, 24–29; xxi. 1–9; xxii. 6–19; *b.* political condition, cf. xi., xiii., xiv., xv., xxxi.

9. *Character of Saul: a.* religious, xiv. 18, 19; xiv. 24, cf. with xiv. 31–35; xiv. 36–44.
   (*1*) not converted—had simply a religious impulse.
   (*2*) opposition to prophets, cf. xv., xxviii. 6.
   (*3*) names of his sons: Jonathan=gift of Jehovah; Melchi-shua=help of Moloch; Esh-Baal=man of Baal.
   (*4*) superstitious.
   (*5*) jealousy, insane-madness.

10. *Follow carefully and locate David's hiding-places in his flights before Saul.* Give events at each point; cf. Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog. pp. 66, 67.

Literature:

Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. xi., xii., xiv.
Geikie, Hours, vol. iii., chap. 5.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv., chaps. 11–14
Bennett, Diseases of the Bible, pp. 81–86.

§52. DAVID'S PRE-REGAL CAREER.—1 SAM. XVI–XXX; 1 CHRON. XI. 10—XII. 20.

1. *Prophecies concerning David: a.* 1 Sam. xiii. 14; *b.* 1 Sam. xv. 28.

[illegible]

2. *Discovery, anointing and favor of David*, xvi: See §49. 3.
3. *David's victory over Goliath*, xvii. 12–58: *a.* method of fighting; *b.* result (*1*) to Israel, (*2*) to David himself. See §50. 7.
4. *Saul's jealousy*, xviii. 6—xix. 10: See §51. 2.
5. *David's first flight before Saul*, xix. 11–24. See §51. 3.

NOTE.—(1) Saul's attempted capture of David produces prophets, (2) Saul himself becomes a prophet.

6. *David's second flight before Saul*, xx–xxiv: See §51. 4.
7. *David's treatment of Nabal*, xxv: *a.* David's request, why made? *b.* refused and trouble averted only by Abigail; *c.* death of Nabal and disposal of Abigail.
8. *David's third flight before Saul*, xxvi: See §51. 5.
9. *David's sojourn in Philistia*, xxvii–xxviii. 2: *a* in favor with king Achish; *b.* given Ziklag, his army here, 1 Chron. xii. 1–7; *c.* David raided country toward the southwest, destroying all; *d.* deceived Achish.
10. *David in the Philistine army against Israel*, xxix–xxx: *a.* David and his men follow in rear; *b.* princes object and David returns; *c.* finds Ziklag destroyed — by whom? *d.* recovers captives; *e.* division of spoil among his benefactors.

11. *Locate every geographical point here mentioned.*
12. *Probable Psalms of this period*: *a.* of shepherd life, Pss. viii. xxi. xxiii. xxix; *b.* flight from Saul, vi. vii. lix. lvi. xxxiv; *c.* wanderings, xviii. xl. lii. liv. lvii. lxiii. cxlii.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 6 and 7.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 112–3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 10–14.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 22.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 66, 67.
MacDuff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 1-15.
Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps. i.–v.
Edersheim, Prophecy and History in Relation to the Messiah, pp. 183–190.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 197-202.
Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *David the Shepherd, Goliath.*

§53. DAVID'S PROSPEROUS REIGN.—2 SAM. I—XI. 1; XII. 26–31; 1 CHRON. XI. 1—XX. 8.

1. *Call to the kingdom over Judah*, 2 Sam. i–ii. 4: *a.* Amalekite's report of Saul's death; *b.* David's sorrow and lament in book of *Jashar*—analyze this song; *c.* Jehovah commands David to go up to Hebron; *d.* anointed king over house of Judah; *e.* David's kindness to Saul's remains (cf. also 2 Sam. xxi. 12–14).

2. *Dual kingdom attempted*, 2 Sam. ii. 8 sq.: *a.* Abner anoints Ish-bosheth king over Israel at Mahanaim; *b.* war between Joab, of Judah, and Abner, of Israel, at pool of Gibeon—result? *c.* David became stronger, house of Saul weaker; *d.* peace between Abner and David; *e.* treachery of Joab, murder and burial of Abner; *f.* weakness and murder of Ish-bosheth; *g.* David's punishment of the murderers.
3. *David king over all Israel, in Jerusalem*, 2 Sam. v., vi; 1 Chron. xi., xii., xiv: *a.* David made king by all Israel in Hebron; *b.* his army in Hebron, 1 Chron. xi. 10—xii. 40; *c.* his conquest of Jebus; *d.* relations to Hiram of Tyre; *e.* David's polygamy; *f.* victories over the Philistines.
4. *Establishment of worship in Jerusalem*, 2 Sam. vi; 1 Chron. xiii., xv: *a.* ark to Jerusalem: (1) from Kirjath-jearim to house of Obed-edom, (2) fatality to Uzzah (cf. Num. iii. 29–31; iv. 5, 15, 19, 20), (3) to Jerusalem with music; *b.* sacrifices and blessings of David; *c.* ordination of singers, 1 Chron. xvi. (cf. Pss. cv. 1–15; xcvi. 1–13; cvi. 1, 47, 48).
5. *David's division of labor in the service of Jehovah*, 1 Chron. xxiii—xxvii: *a.* 38,000 Levites: (1) 24,000 to oversee work of house of Jehovah, (2) 6,000 officers and judges, (3) 4,000 door-

keepers, (4) 4,000 musicians; *b.* Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun prophesy with harps, psalteries and cymbals—228 singers, chap. xxv; *c.* doorkeepers, sons of Korah and and Merari; *d.* treasurer—Ahijah; *e.* officers and judges west of Jordan, 1700; *f.* east of Jordan, 2700; *g.* 12 captains, each one month in a year; *h.* princes of 12 tribes; *i.* David's cabinet, xxvii. 25–31.

6. *Nathan's appearance and prophecy*, 2 Sam. vii; 1 Chron. xvii: *a.* Nathan's own advice annulled by Jehovah; *b.* David's seed to build a house to Jehovah; *c.* David's throne to be established forever; *d.* David's humble prayer.

7. *David's foreign conquests*, 2 Sam. viii; 1 Chron. xviii: *a.* Philistines, viii. 1; *b.* Moab, viii. 2; *c.* Hadadezer of Zobah, viii. 3–8: (1) Syrians, (2) Betah and Berothai, of Hadadezer; *d.* Toi of Hamath; *e.* Edom.

8. *David's kindness to the house of Saul*, 2 Sam. ix.

9. *Provoked foreign wars*, 2 Sam. x., xi. 1; 1 Chron. xix., xx: *a.* Ammon leagued with Syria; *b.* Syria beyond the *river; c.* siege of Rabbah, 1 Chron. xx. 1–3; 2 Sam. xii. 26–31.

10. *Locate on the map all places and peoples in this section.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 8–10.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 114–17.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 15–18.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 23.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 69, 70.
Macduff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 16-20.
Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps. vi.-viii.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 203-4.
Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 181–191.
Taylor, W. M., David, King of Israel.
Krummacher, David, King of Israel.
" David " in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.
Geikie, O. T. Characters, on *David the Psalmist.*
Price, Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889, on *Book of Jashar.*

§54. DAVID'S CALAMITOUS REIGN.—2 SAM. XI. 2 —1 KINGS II. 11; 1 CHRON. XXI., XXVII. —XXXI. 30.

1. *David's great sin*, 2 Sam. xi. 2—xii. 31, (*not* in Chron.): *a.* adultery with Bath-sheba; *b.* murder of Uriah; *c.* Bath-sheba becomes David's wife; *d.* Nathan's parable; *e.* David's penitence (cf. Ps. li.); *f.* sorrow at the death his child; *g.* his hope.
2. *Sin in David's household*, 2 Sam. xiii., xiv: *a.*

Amnon's intrigue and sin; *b.* Absalom's feast and murder of Amnon; *c.* flight of Absalom to Geshur; *d.* Joab's scheme and Absalom's return; *e.* David's and Joab's insults to Absalom; *f.* David and Absalom reconciled.

3. *Absalom's revolt and David's flight*, 2 Sam. xv—xvii. 23: *a.* David's part in causing this; *b.* Absalom's device at the gates; *c.* conspiracy at Hebron; *d.* David's flight: (1) Ittai, (2) ark returned, (3) Hushai sent back as a spy, (4) Ziba, (5) Shimei, kin of Saul; *e.* Absalom in Jerusalem: (1) Hushai's deceit, (2) Ahithophel's evil counsel (cf. xvii. 1 sq. (3) Hushai's preferred counsel, (4) Ahithophel hangs himself (cf. Judas Iscariot, in Matt. xxvii. 5.)

4. *Battle of the two armies and the result*, 2 Sam. xvii. 24—xix. 43: *a.* Absalom's army under Amasa in Gilead; *b.* David's kind reception at Mahanaim; *c.* charge of David to Joab, Abishai and Ittai, commanders; *d.* battle and death of Absalom; *e.* courier; *f.* David's lament; *g.* Joab rebukes David; *h.* David's return to Jerusalem: (1) David's word to the priests, (2) Shimei, (3) Mephibosheth, (4) Barzillai, (5) the quarrel over David.

5. *Civil war, murder, famine, wars with the Philistines*, 2 Sam. xx., xxi: *a.* Sheba, son of

Bichri, slain at Abel; *b.* Joab's murder of Amasa; *c.* famine, and demands of Gibeonites; *d.* David's reverence for Saul's remains; *e.* four wars against the Philistines, 2 Sam. xxi. 15–22; 1 Chron. xx. 4–8.

6. *Sin of David in numbering Israel*, 2 Sam. xxiv; 1 Chron. xxi: *a.* Joab's enumeration; *b.* David's conscience smitten; *c.* God's alternatives for David — three years famine, three months defeat, three days pestilence; *d.* David's choice and result; *e.* altar at Ornan's threshing floor.

7. *Usurpation of Adonijah*, 1 Kings i: *a.* Adonijah's retinue; *b.* made king by some (vss. 11, 18); *c.* deserted by the people; *d.* submission to Solomon.

8. *David's final assemblage of Israel*, 1 Chron. xxviii–xxix. 25: *a.* review of God's favor and promises; *b.* charge to Solomon to build the temple; *c.* enumeration of materials, chaps. xxii. and xxviii. 11–21; *d.* plan of the building and its vessels; *e.* after David's example, people offer willingly large sums; *f.* David's prayer of praise and thanksgiving; *g.* people bless, and offer sacrifice to God; *h.* David's successor to be Solomon.

9. *David's final charge to Solomon, and his death*, 1 Kings ii. 1–11; 1 Chron. xxix. 26–30: *a.* to obey Jehovah; *b.* take vengeance on (*1*)

Joab, (*2*) Shimei; *c.* to care for sons of Barzillai; *d.* death and burial of David in the city of David; *e.* ruled seven years in Hebron, thirty-three in Jerusalem.

10. *Give an estimate of David's character as: a.* warrior; *b.* king; *c.* man; *d.* writer.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 11–13.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 118.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chap. 19; vol. v. chaps. 1–3.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 24.
Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 70, 71.
Macduff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 21-24.
Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps ix.-xiii.
MacLaren, Life of David as reflected in Psalms.
Taylor, W. M., David, King of Israel.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 205.

§55. THE REIGN OF SOLOMON.—I KINGS I—XI; 2 CHRON. I—IX.

1. *Coronation and charge*, see §54, 7–9.
2. *Fate of: a.* Adonijah; *b.* Abiathar; *c.* Joab; *d.* Shimei.
3. *Visions at Gibeon*, 1 Kings iii. 4–15; 2 Chron. i. 7–13: I. *a.* kind of high-place; *b.* object of their presence there; *c.* Solomon's request of Jehovah; *d.* Jehovah's promise; *e.* celebration of this event at Jerusalem. II. significance and purport of second vision (ix. 1-9).

4. *Solomon's wisdom: a.* extensive, world-wide, 1 Kings iv. 34; v. 7, 12; x. 23, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 22, 23; *b.* in scientific and literary knowledge, 1 Kings iv. 29–34; *c.* in dealing with hard questions, 1 Kings x. 1–8; 2 Chron. ix. 1–9; *d.* in dealing with practical questions, 1 Kings iii. 9, 11, 12, 16–28.

5 *Solomon's foreign domestic alliances: a.* Pharaoh's daughter, 1 Kings iii. 1; vii. 8; ix. 16, 24; xi. 1; 2 Chron. viii. 11; *b.* women of Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians and Hittites, 1 Kings xi. 1; *c.* Naamah, mother of Rehoboam, an Ammonitess, 1 Kings xiv. 21, 31; *d.* alliances of Solomon's daughters, iv. 11, 15; *e.* purpose of Solomon in all these alliances; *f.* actual result for Solomon and for the kingdom.

6. *Solomon's government: a.* slaves not Israelites, 1 Kings ix. 20-22; 2 Chron. viii. 7-9; burden-bearers in the mountains, 2 Chron. ii. 17, 18, 2; 1 Kings v. 13–18; *b.* commissary department, (*1*) twelve divisions, (*2*) service one month, (*3*) provisions for one day, 1 Kings iv. 22, 23, (*4*) other duties, 1 Kings iv. 26–28; *c.* superintendents of work, (*1*) "3,300 bare rule over workers in the mountains," 1 Kings v. 16 (cf. 2 Chron. ii. 2, 18); (*2*) 550 chief officers, 1 Kings ix. 23; v. 16 (cf. 2 Chron. viii. 10); *d.* cabinet, 1 Kings iv. 1–6;

e. army, horses and chariots, 1 Kings iv. 26, 28; 2 Chron. i. 14; ix. 25, 28 (cf. Deut. xvii. 16); *f.* extent of his dominions, 1 Kings iv. 21, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 26; *g.* prophecy regarding it Gen. xv. 18.

7. *Foreign commercial relations*: *a.* Egypt and Hittites—horses and chariots, 1 Kings x. 28, 29; 2 Chron. i. 16, 17; ix. 28; also out of all lands, 2 Chron. ix. 28; *b.* Phœnicia, building materials and skilled labor, 1 Kings v. 6, 8–12; ix. 11–14; 2 Chron. ii. 8–16; *c.* voyages—sea trade, 1 Kings ix. 26–28; x. 11, 12, 22; 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18; ix. 10, 11, 21; *d.* general trade, 1 Kings x. 15; 2 Chron. ix. 14 (cf. 1 Kings x. 1–13); *e.* commercial cities, 1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chron. viii. 4–6.

NOTE—What were ships of Tarshish? course, destination, etc.? cf. 1 Kings ix. 28, with 2 Chron. viii. 18.

8. *Solomon's revenues—immense: a.* gold and silver, 1 Kings x. 14, 15; 2 Chron. ix. 13, 14; *b.* levies of provisions, 1 Kings iv. 7–28; *c.* presents, 1 Kings iv. 21; x. 1–10, 13, 23–25; 2 Chron. ix. 22–24; *d.* tropical products, 1 Kings x. 22, etc.; 2 Chron. ix. 21; *e.* slave-service, see 6. *a.* above.

9. *Increase in culture: a.* learning and literature, 1 Kings iv. 29–34; x. 23, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 22, 23 (read Geikie, vol. iii. 18); *b.* architecture, see §56; *c.* decorations, read 1 Kings vi–vii; *d.* general splendor of courts, 1 Kings x. 1–13.

10. *Solomon's old age and death: a.* polygamy, 1 Kings xi. 1–3; *b.* idolatry, kinds of foreign deities, 1 Kings xi. 4–8; *c.* Jehovah's word against him; *d.* his new enemies, 1 Kings xi. 9–25; *e.* Ahijah's prophecy and Jeroboam's flight, 1 Kings xi. 26–40; *f.* death of Solomon; *g.* length of his reign.

11. *Solomon's career and character: a.* politically; *b.* religiously; *c.* intellectually.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 14, 15, 17.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 119–121.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 4 and 5, 8 and 9.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 26.
Solomon, his Life and Times, Men of Bible Series.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 71.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 206-7.
Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 22.
Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Solomon, The Queen of Sheba.*

§56. SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.*

1. *Steps up to the temple: a.* offering, Gen. iv. 3, 4; *b.* altar, Gen. viii. 20; xii. 6–8 (cf. Ex. xx. 24, 25); *c.* "house of God"—Bethel, Gen. xxviii. 18–22; xxxv. 1–3, 6, 14, 15; *d.* "tent

*This outline is a revision of that of Dr. Hurlbut as given in Old Test. Student, Dec. 1887.

of meeting"—Tabernacle, Ex. xxv. 8; xxix. 42–45, *e.* "temple" in Shiloh, 1 Sam. i. 9; iii. 3.

2. *Building of the temple: a.* place, Mt. Moriah in Jerusalem, Gen. xxii. 1, 2, 14; bought by David, 2 Sam. xxiv. 17–25; 1 Chron. xxi. 18–30; xxii. 1 (cf. 2 Chron. iii. 1); *b.* foundation—extended 270 feet over arches, concealing reservoirs of water (cf. Ps. xlvi. 1–5); *c.* materials—provided largely by David, 2 Sam. vi. 1–12; vii. 1–13; 1 Chron. xxviii. 11–19; xxix. 2–8; (*1*) stone; (*2*) iron, 1 Chron. xxii. 14; xxix. 2; (*3*) cedar wood, 2 Chron. ii. 3–9; 1 Kings vi. 8–10; (*4*) silver and gold, 1 Chron. xxii. 14; xxix. 4; (*5*) brass, or bronze, 1 Chron. xxix. 2; 1 Kings vii. 15–17; (*6*) precious stones, 1 Chron. xxix. 2; *d.* construction: (*1*) under Phœnician workmen, 1 Kings vii. 13 sq., 40–45; 2 Chron. iv. 11–16; (*2*) no sound of hammer or iron tool, 1 Kings vi. 7 (cf. Deut. xxvii. 5, 6); (*3*) completed in seven years and six months, 1 Kings vi. 1, 38.

3. *Plan of the temple: a.* twice the size of the tabernacle, for the most part, cf. Ex. xxv–xl; 1 Kings v–viii; 2 Chron. iii–vii (cf. Ezekiel's vision, Ezek. xl–xlvi); *b.* parts: 1) *court*, (cf. Ex. xxvii. 9–18); 1 Kings viii. 64; 2 Chron. xx. 5; xxiv. 21; outer and inner, 1 Kings vi.

36; 2 Chron. iv. 9; (*a*) *inner* more sacred, Joel ii. 17; (*b*) *outer* had (*1*) *altar*, 2 Chron. iv. 1; (*2*) *sea of brass* on 12 oxen, 2 Chron. iv. 2–5; (*3*) *ten lavers*, 2 Chron. iv. 6; 1 Kings vii. 27–39; (*4*) perhaps a *grove of trees*, Ps. lii. 8; xcii. 12–14; 2) *porch*—vestibule—180 ft. high, 2 Chron. iii. 4; pillars Jachin and Boaz at the entrance, 1 Kings vii. 15–22; 3) *holy place*—"greater house," 2 Chron. iii. 5; 1 Kings vi. 17; (*a*) ten candlesticks, 2 Chron. iv. 7; (*b*) ten tables, 2 Chron. iv. 8; (*c*) double doors, 1 Kings vi. 31–33; (*d*) altar of incense, 1 Kings vii. 48; 2 Chron. iv. 19; 4) *holy of holies*—"the oracle," 1 Kings vi. 16; 2 Chron. iii. 8; (*a*) cherubim, 2 Chron. iii. 10–13; (*b*) ark of the covenant, 2 Chron. v. 4–10 (cf. Ex. xxv. 10–22); 5) *chambers*—for priests—three stories high, 1 Kings vi. 5–10; Jer. xxxvi. 10; Ezek. xl. 45, 46; xlii. 1–6.

4. *Purpose of the temple: a.* to centralize and locate public worship of Jehovah (cf. Ps. lxxxiv); *b.* to bind together the tribes—one altar, one shrine, others forbidden, Deut. xii. 8–14; Josh. xxii. 10–27; Deut. xvi. 16; 1 Kings xii. 26–28; *c.* to symbolize the truths of redemption, cf. Lev. i. 1–5; 2 Chron. vii. 1–14; Heb. ix. 22; *d.* to symbolize the presence of Jehovah among his people, cf. Ex. xx. 3, 4; Lev. xxvi. 11, 12; 2 Chron. vi. 1, 2.

5. *History of Solomon's temple: a.* dedication, (*1*) assembly, (*2*) offerings, (*3*) Solomon's prayer, 1 Kings viii.; 2 Chron. v. 1-vi. 42; *b.* popular regard for the temple, Pss. xxvii. 4; xliii. 1–4; cxxxii. 1–5; *c.* plundered by Shishak of Egypt under Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xii. 9–11; *d.* repairs under Joash, 2 Kings xii. 4–15; *e.* desecration and plunder by Ahaz, 2 Kings xvi. 10–19; *f.* repairs by Hezekiah, 2 Chron. xxix; *g.* desecration by Manasseh, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 1–18; *h.* purification and repairs by Josiah, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 1–13, 29–33; *i.* destruction by Nebuchadrezzar, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11–21; Jer. lii. 12–23.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 16.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 6 and 7.
Solomon's Temple, plan in Hurlbut Man. Bib. Geog., p. 71.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 27.
Edersheim, The Temple, its Ministry and Services.
Solomon, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible, chap. 8.
Perrot and Chipiez, Le Temple Jerusalem restitutes
Paine, The Temple of Solomon.

NINTH PERIOD.

DUAL KINGDOM. DIVISION TO FALL OF SAMARIA. B. C. 931–722.

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§57. DUAL RELIGIOUS DECLINE.—1 KINGS XI. 26—XV. 8; 2 CHRON. X–XIII.

Judah—Rehoboam (17)*, Abijam (3).
Israel—Jeroboam I. (22).

1. *Prophecies of disruption*, 1 Kings xi. 9–13, 29–39.
2. *Causes of disruption: a.* mediate: (*1*) old animosities between kingdoms of Saul and David, (*2*) Solomon's foreign domestic alliances, (*3*) Solomon's idolatry, 1 Kings xi. 9–13; *b.* immediate: (*1*) Ahijah's encouragement to Jeroboam, (*2*) Rehoboam's outrageous demands.
3. *Events immediately connected with disruption*, 2 Chron. x; 1 Kings xii. 1–19: *a.* Rehoboam at Shechem; *b.* request of the people; *c.* counsel adopted by Rehoboam; *d.* Jeroboam's appearance.
4. *Kingdom divided: a.* Solomon's empire—60,000 square miles; *b.* portions sliced off by ene-

* Henceforth these numbers will indicate the length of reign of the kings after whose names they stand.

mies; *c.* territory of northern kingdom, 9,400 square miles; *d.* territory of Judah, 3,400 square miles.

5. *Jeroboam's establishment and policy*, 1 Kings xii. 20—xiii. 34: *a.* coronation; *b.* army and defences; *c.* system of worship, its localities and purpose (cf. 2 Chron. xiii. 9); *d.* rebuke and prophecy (cf. 1 Kings xiii. 2 with 2 Kings xxiii. 16) of man of God.

6. *Jeroboam's fate foretold*, 1 Kings xiv: *a.* sickness of Abijah; *b.* secret march on Ahijah; *c.* Ahijah foretells, (*1*) death of Abijah, (*2*) destruction of Jeroboam's house, (*3*) captivity of Israel.

7. *Rehoboam's establishment and policy*, 1 Kings xiv. 21–24; 2 Chron. xi: *a.* coronation; *b.* attempt to suppress revolt; *c.* defences, 2 Chron. xi. 5–12; *d.* accessions from Israel, 2 Chron. xi. 13–17; *e.* sins of his house, 18–23.

8. *Invasion by Shishak of Egypt*, 1 Kings xiv. 25–28; 2 Chron. xii. 2–9: *a.* Solomon's early relations with Egypt; *b.* probable provocation of Shishak; *c.* extent of his plunderings; *d.* humility of Rehoboam; *e.* death of Rehoboam; *f.* character of Rehoboam.

9. *Career of Abijam*, 1 Kings xv. 1–8; 2 Chron. xiii: *a.* walked in sins of his father; *b.* railed against Jeroboam; *c.* warred against Jero-

boam, 400,000 against 800,000 respectively; *d.* Abijam victorious; *e.* waxed mighty to end of his reign; *f.* characterize him.

10. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*

11. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Syria; *b.* Egypt; *c.* Assyria.

12. *Prophets of these times:* I. Judah: *a.* Shemaiah, his work, 2 Chron. xi. 2; xii. 15; 1 Kings xii. 22, 23; *b.* "man of God out of Judah," 1 Kings xiii. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; *c.* Iddo, 2 Chron. xii. 15; xiii. 22. II. Israel: *a.* Ahijah the Shilonite, 1 Kings xi. 29, 30; xii. 15; xiv. 2–16; *b.* old prophet, 1 Kings xiii. 11–31.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 1.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 122–4.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 131–2.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 10 and 11.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 29 and half of 35.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 1, 2
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
Sayce, Fresh Light, p. 100 sq.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xii.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 208-10.

§58. { REIGN OF ASA IN JUDAH.
{ FALL OF THREE DYNASTIES IN ISRAEL.

B. C. 912-871.

Judah—Asa (41).

Israel—Jeroboam (22), Nadab (2), Baasha (24), Elah (2), Zimri (7 days).

1 Kings xv. 8–xvi. 20; 2 Chron. xiv–xvi.

1. *Review briefly the events since the disruption.*
2. *Reforms of Asa:* I. Religious: *a.* removing Sodomites and idols; *b.* breaking down high places, pillars; *c.* his queen-mother removed; *d.* images of Asherim cut down; *e.* Israel bade to seek Jehovah; *f.* brought dedicated things into house of Jehovah. II. Political: *a.* fortified Judah; *b.* built cities; *c.* strengthened the army.
3. *Aids to these reforms: a.* counter-example of Israel; *b.* immigration to Judah of those loyal to Jehovah; *c.* presence of the prophets; *d.* spirit of Jehovah in Asa's heart.
4. *Asa's wars and alliances: a.* victorious battle with Ethiopia, 580,000 men against 1,000,000 men; *b.* Baasha of Israel builds Ramah; *c.* Syria, Ben-hadad of Damascus bought off by Asa with vessels of the temple; *d.* disposal of Ramah.
5. *Asa's relations with the prophets, and the end of his days: a.* Azariah, son of Oded, result to Asa and Israel, 2 Chron. xv. 1–7; *b.* Hanani

the seer, result, 2 Chron. xvi. 7–10; *c.* disease of Asa; *d.* death and burial; *e.* length of reign.

6. *Nadab's character, reign and death,* 1 Kings xv. 25–31: *a.* second and last king of dynasty of Jeroboam; *b.* began in second year of Asa; *c.* did evil as his father; *d.* slain by Baasha at the siege of Gibbethon.

7. *Baasha's character, reign and death,* 1 Kings xv. 27–xvi. 13; 2 Chron. xvi. 1–6: *a.* usurper; *b.* began to reign in the third year of Asa, in city of Tirzah; *c.* did evil as Jeroboam; *d.* destroyed all the house of Jeroboam; *e.* in his fourteenth year he fortified Ramah against Judah; *f.* Ben-hadad's inroads on Israel; *g.* Jehu's prophecy against Baasha; *h.* died and buried in Tirzah; *i.* length of reign.

8. *Elah's character, reign and death,* 1 Kings xvi. 6–14: *a.* second and last king of dynasty of Baasha; *b.* began to reign in 26th year of Asa; *c.* made Israel to sin, 1 Kings xvi. 12, 13; *d.* slain in a drunken row at Tirzah by Zimri; *e.* length of reign.

9. *Zimri's* (*7 days*) *reign and death,* 1 Kings xvi. 9–20: *a.* usurper—third dynasty; *b.* obliterated house of Baasha; *c.* choice of people was Omri, captain at Gibbethon; *d.* siege of Tirzah, and suicide of Zimri after seven days' reign; *e.* similar suicides in secular history.

10. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*

11. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Ethiopia; *b.* Syria; *c.* Assyria.

12. *Prophets of this section:* I. Judah: *a.* Azariah, son of Oded, 2 Chron. xv. 1–7; *b.* Hanani the seer, 2 Chron. xvi. 7–10. II. Israel: Jehu son of Hanani, 1 Kings xvi. 1, 7.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 2 in part.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 10, sec. 2.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 12, and 13 in part.
Stanley, Jewish Church, half of Lec. 35.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, Men of Bible Series, chaps. 4–8.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 211.

§59. REIGN OF THE HOUSE OF OMRI IN ISRAEL, B. C. 885-842.

Omri (12), Ahab (22), Ahaziah (2), Jehoram (12).

1. *Give the kings of Israel in the last three dynasties with length of reigns.*

2. *Omri's reign and home policy,* 1 Kings xvi. 16–29: *a.* usurper; *b.* began 27th year of Asa; *c.* right disputed by Tibni, four years; *d.* his capitals, (*1*) Tirzah, (*2*) Samaria; *e.*

religious policy, (*1*) advance on Jeroboam, 1 Kings xvi. 25; (*2*) statutes adopted, Mic. vi. 16.*

3. *Omri's foreign relations, power and death: a.* with Moab, reduced Mesha, (cf. Records of Past, 2d series, vol. ii., p. 200 sq. and 2 Kings iii. 4); *b.* with Syria, when king of Syria wrested cities from Omri, 1 Kings xx. 34; *c.* with Zidonians, inferred from tradition and Ahab's alliance; *d.* with Assyria, land of Israel, called "Land of Omri" for several generations; *e.* evidence of power, the location of his new capital; *f.* his death; *g.* length of reign.

4. *Ahab's beginning, 38th year of Asa,* 1 Kings xvi. 29—xvii. 1: *a.* alliance with Zidonians through Jezebel; *b.* new religion introduced, its character; *c.* persecution of servants of Jehovah; *d.* Ahab's advance religiously, 1 Kings xvi. 31, 33; *e.* Elijah's prophecy of famine.

5. *Ahab's course at home,* 1 Kings xviii., xxi: I. *a.* despair in famine; *b.* Elijah's appearance and Obadiah; *c.* Ahab's salute; *d.* Elijah's assembly at Carmel; *e.* Ahab's prophets' vain attempt; *f.* Elijah's success and slaughter; *g.* rain; *h.* Jezebel's wrath, and pursuit of Elijah; *i.* public works of Ahab,

*Cf. also 2 Kings viii. 26.

1 Kings xxii. 39. II. Naboth's vineyard: *a.* Ahab's request; *b.* refused by Naboth; *c.* Ahab's pettishness; *d.* Jezebel's infamy; *e.* justice satisfied; *f.* law of inheritance; *g.* Elijah at hand; *h.* Ahab's penitence; *i.* Elijah's last message to Ahab.

6. *Ahab's foreign relations and wars*, 1 Kings xx., xxii; 2 Chron. xviii.: *a.* with Zidon and the Phœnicians; *b.* with Ben-hadad of Syria: (*1*) before Samaria: (*a*) with 32 allied kings, (*b*) completely routed; (*2*) at Aphek: (*a*) Ben-hadad routed, (*b*) saved, why? (*c*) Ahab rebuked by son of a prophet; *c.* with Assyrians, at Karkar (C. O. T., vol. i., pp. 182–195), Ahab in league with several kings, defeated by Shalmaneser II; *d.* with Jehoshaphat of Judah, against Ramoth Gilead: (*1*) reception at Samaria, (*2*) word of 400 prophets, (*3*) word of Micaiah, (*4*) battle, (*5*) Ahab slain, (*6*) Elijah's prophecy fulfilled, 1 Kings xxi. 19, with xxii. 38; *e.* length of Ahab's reign.

7. *Reign of Ahab's son, Ahaziah*, 1 Kings xxii. 40—2 Kings i. 18: *a.* alliance with Jehoshaphat; *b.* his sin; *c.* sickness; *d.* inquiry of Baal-zebub; *e.* rebuked by Elijah; *f.* fatality of messengers; *g.* Ahaziah's death; *h.* length of reign.

8. *Reign of Ahab's son, Jehoram*, 2 Kings i. 17; iii. 1–27: *a.* religious revolution, 2 Kings iii.

[illegible]

3; *b.* war with Mesha, 2 Kgs. iii. 3–27; (*1*) Jehoshaphat here, (2) Elisha's share in it; *c.* Syrians at Dothan, 2 Kgs. vi. 8–23: (*1*) struck blind, (*2*) well treated and sent home; *d.* Syrians at Samaria, 2 Kgs. vi. 24-vii. 20: (*1*) famine, (*2*) Elisha's word, (*3*) outcome; *e.* disastrous visit of Ahaziah of Judah to Jehoram, after battle of Ramoth Gilead, 2 Kgs. ix., x.; 2 Chr. xxii.; *f.* length of reign.

9. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*

10. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Zidonians or Phœnicians; *b.* Syrians; *c.* Assyrians; *d.* Moabites.

11. *Prophets in Israel in this section: a.* Elijah; *b.* Obadiah; *c.* two fifties in caves; *d.* 400 prophets; *e.* Micaiah; *f.* the prophet, 1 Kings xx. 13–22; *g.* man of God, 1 Kings xx. 28; *h.* man of the sons of the prophets, 1 Kings xx. 35.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 2 and 4.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 125–136.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 14 and 15; vol. vi. chaps. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 30.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 9, 10, 12, 13.
Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 102–104.

Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament, vol. i. pp. 179–195.
" Moabite Stone " in Hastings, Dict. of the Bible; also in Ball, Light, etc., pp. 239–40.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xiv. in part.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 212-13.

§60. REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT OF JUDAH, B. C. 871-847.

1. *Give and characterize the kings of Judah thus far studied.*
2. *Jehoshaphat's beginning*, 1 Kings xv. 24; 2 Chron. xvii: *a.* walked in the first ways of his father David (2 Chron. xvii. 3); *b.* took away Asherim and some high places; *c.* sent princes, priests and Levites to teach the law throughout the cities of the land; *d.* set garrisons in fenced cities of Judah and Ephraim; *e.* increased the army to 1,160,000 men (xvii. 14–19).
3. *Jehoshaphat's relations with Israel*, 1 Kings xxii; 2 Kings iii; 2 Chronicles xviii: *a.* Ahab: (*1*) visit of Jehoshaphat to Samaria, (*2*) league against Syria, (*3*) 400 prophets, (*4*) Micaiah, (*5*) battle of Ramoth Gilead, (*6*) Jehoshaphat on return rebuked by Jehu son of Hanani (2 Chron. xix. 1–3); *b.* Ahaziah son of Ahab, 1 Kgs. xxii. 49; 2 Chr. xx. 35-37: (*1*) in a Tarshish navy, (*2*) Eliezer's rebuke (*2*

Chr. xx. 37), (*3*) fleet wrecked; *c.* Jehoram son of Ahab, 2 Kgs. iii. 4–27; (*1*) against Mesha of Moab, (*2*) Judah, Israel and Edom together, (*3*) Elisha's role, (*4*) victory, (*5*) human sacrifice, why did Israel withdraw?

4. *Jehoshaphat's other foreign relations:* *a.* Arabians and Philistines, peaceful, 2 Chron. xvii. 11; *b.* Moabites, Ammonites, Seir (Syria, 2 Chron. xx. 2) or Edom: (*1*) meet at En-gedi, (*2*) Jehoshaphat's prayer, (*3*) prophecy of Jahaziel, (*4*) song of praise, (*5*) victory without a stroke, (*6*) spoil, (*7*) praise to Jehovah; *c.* Syrians, see 3. *a*; *d.* Mesha of Moab, see 3. *c.*
5. *Close of Jehoshaphat's reign:* *a.* makes Jehoram his son regent with him, 2 Kings viii. 16: *b.* distributes gifts, gold, silver and fenced cities among his other six sons; *c.* died and buried with his fathers in city of David; *d.* length of reign.
6. *Contrast the characters in these two sections* (59 and 60), *e.g. Ahab and Jezebel, Ahab and Jehoshaphat.*
7. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*
8. *Prophets in this section:* *a.* Jehu son of Hanani the seer, 2 Chron. xix. 1–3; *b.* Jahaziel, 2 Chron. xx. 14–17; *c.* Eliezer, 2 Chron. xx. 37.

Literature:

Additional to that under §59:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 11, sec. 2.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 11.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 215.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vi. chaps. 5–7, and 9.

§61. THE GREAT PERIOD OF ORAL PROPHETS AND ORAL PROPHECY. B. C. 931-800.

1. *Prophets near the close of Solomon's reign: a. Ahijah* the Shilonite, 2 Chron. ix. 29; 1 Kings xi. 29; *b. Iddo* the seer, 2 Chron. ix. 29; *c. Nathan*, 2 Chron. ix. 29.
2. *Minor prophets in the kingdom of Judah, give the work of each: a. Shemaiah* (under Rehoboam 1 Kings xii. 22–24; 2 Chron. xi. 2–4; xii. 5, 7, 15; *b. Iddo* (Rehoboam and Jeroboam), Jeddo or Jedon (Josephus Antiq. viii. 8, 9), 2 Chron. ix. 29; xii. 15; xiii. 22; *c. Azariah* son of Oded (Asa), 2 Chron. xv. 1–8; *d. Hanani* the seer, 2 Chron. xvi. 7–10; *e. Jehu* son of Hanani the seer (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xix. 2, 3; xx. 34; *f. Jahaziel* (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xx. 14–17; *g. Eliezer* (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xx. 37.
3. *Minor prophets in the kingdom of Israel, give the work of each: a. Ahijah* the Shilonite, ((*Solomon*), Jeroboam), 1 Kings xi. 29–39; xii. 15; xiv. 2–18; xv. 29; 2 Chron. ix. 29; x. 15; *b. Iddo*, see 2. *b*; *c. Jehu* son of Hanani (Baasha), 1 Kings xvi. 1–5, 7, 12; *d. Micaiah*

(Ahab), 1 Kings xxii. 8–28; 2 Chron. xviii. 7-27.

NOTE 1.—Iddo and Jehu prophesied in both kingdoms.

NOTE 2.—*Prophet* and *man of God* are frequently mentioned without a hint as to their names; e.g., 1 Kings xiii. 1, 11; xx. 13, 22; 2 Chron. xxv. 7,15.

4. *Elijah's activity during the famine in Ahab's reign*, 1 Kings xvii., xviii: *a.* his sudden appearance—tribal relations? 1 Kings xvii. 1: *b.* dress, 2 Kings i. 8; *c.* famine: (*1*) foretold, (*2*) Elijah at Cherith, (*3*) at Zarephath: (*a*) miracle of meal and oil, (*b*) raising dead; (*4*) return and word of Obadiah, (*5*) Ahab's salutation, (*6*) test at Carmel, (*7*) slaughter of prophets of Baal (Deut. xiii. 6–9), (*8*) prayer and rain, (*9*) Elijah runs before Ahab to Jezreel, (*10*) duration of famine, 1 Kings xviii. 1; Luke iv. 25; James v. 17.

5. *Elijah's activity during the remainder of Ahab's reign*, 1 Kings xix., xxi. 17–29: *a.* Elijah's flight before Jezebel: (*1*) Jezebel's threat, (*2*) Elijah in Beer-sheba, (*3*) miraculously fed, (*4*) forty days and nights in Horeb, (*5*) God's manifestation to him, cf. Ex. xxxiii. 21–23, (*6*) commanded to anoint (*a*) Hazael over Syria, (*b*) Jehu over Israel, (*c*) Elisha as his successor; *b.* discovery and mantling of Elisha; *c.* "hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" 1 Kings xxi. 17–20: (*1*) Elijah's message, (*2*)

Ahab's sorrow, (*3*) sentence mitigated.

6. *Elijah's later work: a.* rebuked messengers of Ahaziah, 2 Kings i. 3 sq.; *b.* consuming of two fifties; *c.* Elijah's message to Ahaziah; *d.* Elijah's writing to Jehoram of Judah, 2 Chron. xxi. 12–15; *e.* his work among schools of the prophets, 2 Kings ii. 1–7, 15–18; *f.* his appointment of Elisha and his translation.

7. *Elisha's call and work among the sons of the prophets: a.* call and conduct, 1 Kings xix. 16–21; *b.* visit with Elijah to sons of the prophets at Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, 2 K. ii. 2-6; *c.* translation of Elijah, and sons of the prophets at Jericho, (*1*) before, (*2*) after; *d.* healing the waters at Jericho; *e.* to Bethel, bears; *j.* to Carmel; *g.* to Samaria; *h.* miracle of pot of oil, 2 Kings iv. 1 sq.; *i.* Shunem, raising Shunammite's son; *j.* to Gilgal, death in the pot; *k.* multiplying food; *l.* iron swam, 2 Kings vi. 1–7.

8 *Elisha's work of a political or national character: a.* in war against Moab, 2 Kings iii. 11–19; *b.* in healing Naaman 2 Kings v.: (*1*) Naaman's source of information, (2) his expectation, (*3*) his submission, (*4*) his resolution, (*5*) Gehazi's sin and punishment; *c.* his value to the king of Israel, 2 Kings vi. 8–10; *d.* his fame abroad, 2 Kings vi. 12; *e.* besieged in Dothan, enemy stricken with blind-

Ahab's scrome. (2) sentence mitigated.

6. *Elijah's last work* [illegible] *a* [illegible] *b* [illegible] of Ahaziah, 2 Kings i. 3 [illegible]; *b* [illegible] of two [illegible]; *c* Elijah's message to Ahaziah; *d* Elijah's writing to Jehoram of Judah, 2 Chron. [illegible] his work among schools of the prophets, 2 Kings [illegible]; *f* his appointment of Elisha as his translation.

7. *Elisha's call and work among the sons of the prophets*: *a* call and conduct, 2 Kings iii. 16-[illegible]; *b* [illegible] (Elijah) in sons of the prophets of Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, 2 Kings [illegible]; *c* translation of Elijah and sons of the prophets of Jericho; (*f*) before, (*g*) after, (*h*) healing the waters of Jericho; *i* to Bethel, [illegible]; *j* to Carmel; *k* to Shunem; *l* miracle of pot of oil, 2 Kings iv. 1 [illegible]; *m* Shunem, [illegible] Shunemmite's sons; *n* to Gilgal, death in the pot; *o* multiplying [illegible], *p* [illegible], 2 Kings iv. [illegible].

8. *Elisha's work of a political or national character*: *a* in war against Moab, 2 Kings iii. [illegible]; *b* in healing Naaman, 2 Kings [illegible]; (*c*) Naaman's source of information; (*d*) his [illegible]; (*e*) his submission; (*f*) his [illegible]; (*g*) Gehazi's sin and [illegible]; *h* his [illegible] to the king of Israel, 2 Kings vi. [illegible]; *i* his [illegible], 2 Kings [illegible]; *k* [illegible] in Gerhar, [illegible]

ness, feasted, sent home; *f.* Syrians besiege Samaria, 2 Kings vi. 24–vii. 20: (*1*) famine, (*2*) Elisha's prophecy, (*3*) terror strikes the enemy, (*4*) flight of Syrians and plenty for Israel; *g.* Elisha's influence restores Shunammite's property, 2 Kings viii. 1-6; *h.* Elisha's errand at Damascus, 2 Kings viii. 7–15; *i.* anointing of Jehu, 2 Kings ix. 1–12; *j.* Elisha's sickness, prophecy to Joash of Israel, and death, 2 Kings xiii. 14–19; *k.* miracle with bones of Elisha, 2 Kings xiii. 20, 21.

9. *Compare the characters of Elijah and Elisha: a.* preparation for work; *b.* habits of life; *c.* force of character; *d.* relations to rulers; *e.* relation to sons of prophets.

10. *Schools of the sons of the prophets:** *a.* headquarters: (*1*) Ramah, (*2*) Bethel, (*3*) Gilgal, (*4*) Jericho, (*5*) Carmel, (*6*) Samaria; *b.* teachers: (*1*) Samuel, 1 Sam. xix. 20, (*2*) Elijah, (*3*) Elisha; *c.* things taught, (*1*) prophesying, (*2*) sacred service and music; *d.* occupation, (*1*) study and worship, (*2*) run errands, (*3*) regular duties of a prophet; *e.* means of subsistence: (*1*) gathered in fields, (2) gifts, 2 Kings iv. 42, 43; v. 21–24.

11. *Work of the prophets: a.* to instruct the people in the law; *b.* to convey the direct will of God, mostly upon occasions of great moment;

*This topic is fully treated by the author in Old Testament Student, March 1889.

c. to forewarn and admonish rulers; *d.* to embody in written form their instructions direct from God; *e.* to preserve a history of their times†; *f.* to counteract all idolatrous tendencies; *g.* to provide music, etc., at public religious services, 1 Chron. xxv.

Remark.—False prophets: I. *a.* old prophet of Bethel, 1 Kings xiii. 11; *b.* 400 prophets with a lying spirit, 1 Kings xxii. 6–8, 22, 23; *c.* 450 prophets of Baal, 1 Kings xviii. 19, 22, 40; *d.* 400 prophets of Asherah, 1 Kings xviii. 19. II. *a.* are they idolatrous prophets? *b.* are they perverted worshippers of Jehovah, wicked men? *c.* do they really predict? *d.* their methods and means of procedure.

Literature:

2 Sam. i—2 Kings xiii. 20.
2 Chron. ix. 29—xx. 37.
Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 3 and 5.
Blaikie, Manual, chap. 10, sec. 3.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1–3, 10–14.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 29–31.
Elijah, His Life and Times, Men of Bible Series.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 214.
" Elijah " in Hastings, Dict. of the Bible.
Meyer, Elijah and the Secret of his Power.

† Several of the prophets mentioned in this section wrote works, not one of which exists at the present day. — This subject is discussed by the author in the Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889, under the title, "The Lost Writings quoted and referred to in the Old Testament."

Price, The Schools of the Sons of the Prophets, Old Test. Student, March 1889.
Price, The Lost Writings in the Old Testament, Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889.

§62. { RELIGIOUS DECLINE IN JUDAH. CHECK TO IDOLATRY IN ISRAEL.

B. C. 849-798.

Judah—Jehoram (8), Ahaziah (1), Athaliah (7), Joash (40).

Israel—Jehu (28), Jehoahaz (17).

1. *Reign of Jehoram of Judah*, 2 Kings viii. 16–24; 2 Chron. xxi. 1–20: *a.* regent with his father, 2 Kings viii. 16; *b.* slew his brethren—why? 2 Chron. xxi. 1–4; *c.* daughter of Ahab to wife, 2 Kings viii. 18; *d.* walked in ways of kings of Israel; *e.* revolt of Edomites—why? *f.* revolt of Libnah; *g.* high places made; *h.* letter from Elijah; *i.* Jehoram's disease; *j.* raid of the Philistines and Arabians, result; *k.* ignominious death and burial; *l.* length of reign.
2. *Reign of Ahaziah of Judah*, 2 Kings viii. 24–29; ix. 16–28; 2 Chron. xxii. 1–9: *a.* Ahaziah's legacy, blood of Jezebel; *b.* walked in ways of Ahab, by counsel; *c.* leagues with Jehoram, his uncle, against Ramoth Gilead; *d.* Jehoram wounded; *e.* Ahaziah's visit to Jezreel.

3. *Jehu's extirpation of the house of Omri*, 2 Kings ix—x. 17; 2 Chron. xxii. 7–9: *a.* anointing and coronation of Jehu at Ramoth Gilead, 2 Kings ix. 1–15; *b.* his explicit orders; *c.* haste to Jezreel, vss. 16–20; *d.* murder of Jehoram, 21–26; *e.* murder of Ahaziah of Judah, 27–29; *f.* death of Jezebel, 30–37; *g.* murder of Ahab's seventy sons in Samaria, 2 Kings x. 1–9; *h.* murder of Ahab's kinsfolk, great men and friends, 10–11; *i.* murder of forty-two of Ahaziah's brethren, 12–14; *j.* slaughter of all that remained of Ahab in Samaria.

NOTE—Jehonadab son of Rechab (cf. Jer. xxxv.)

4. *Jehu's stroke at idolatry*, 2 Kings x. 11, 18–28: *a.* murder of priests of Ahab, x. 11; *b.* slaughter of Baal worshippers, 18–25; *c.* obelisks, pillar and house of Baal destroyed; *d.* but the calves of Jeroboam retained.

5. *Jehu's enemies and death*, 2 Kings x. 29–36: *a.* his own heart, (*1*) in unwarranted wholesale murder, (*2*) in sins of Jeroboam; *b.* Hazael of Syria, x. 32, 33; *c.* Assyria, his tribute thereto (C. O. T. vol. i. p. 199 sq.); *d.* Jehovah's promise to Jehu; *e.* death and burial in Samaria; *f.* length of reign.

6. *Athaliah's usurpation, reign and death*, 2 Kings xi; 2 Chron. xxii. 10—xxiii. 21: *a.* ancestry, Jezebel; *b.* bloody disposal of seed royal—except Joash; *c.* Baal worship in the lead.

2 Kings xi. 18; 2 Chron. xxiii. 17; xxiv. 7; *d.* rise and influence of Jehoiada; *e.* assembly and coronation of Joash; *f.* Athaliah slain.

7. *Prosperous reign of Joash of Judah*, 2 Kings xi. 2, 12—xii. 16; 2 Chron. xxii. 11; xxiii. 11—xxiv. 16: *a.* concealment; *b.* accession; *c.* in seventh year of Jehu; *d.* did right; *e.* repairs of house of Jehovah; *f.* Jehoiada's prominent role; *g.* Jehoiada's death and burial.

8. *Disastrous reign of Joash of Judah*, 2 Kings xii. 17–21; 2 Chron. xxiv. 17–27: *a.* princes influential with the king; *b.* house of Jehovah forsaken; *c.* prophets unheeded; *d.* Zechariah, by king's demand, stoned; *e.* invasion of the Syrians; *f.* Hazael bought off by temple plunder; *g.* Joash's disgraceful murder and burial; *h.* length of reign.

9. *Reign of Jehoahaz (son of Jehu) of Israel*, 2 Kings xiii. 1–9: *a.* began 23d year of Joash of Judah; *b.* did evil as Jeroboam; *c.* was delivered up to Hazael and Ben-hadad of Syria; *d.* besought Jehovah; *e.* delivered but weakened (cf. 2 Kings xiii. 23); *f.* death and burial in Samaria; *g.* length of reign.

10. *Carefully point out all geographical points in this section.*

11. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Edomites' revolt; *b.* raid of Philistines and Arabians; *c.* Syria:

(*1*) Ramoth Gilead, (*2*) Gath, (*3*) Jerusalem; *d.* Assyria.

12. *Prophets of this section:* I. Judah: *a.* Elijah; *b.* Zechariah. II. Israel: *a.* Elisha; *b.* son of the prophets.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 6.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 137–41.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vi. chaps. 15–17; vol. vii. chaps. 1–3.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 32.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 14–19.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 389-98.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 228–47.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xiv.
Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 104–107.
Cuneiform Inscrip. and Old Test. vol. i. p. 199 sq.

§63. RELIGIOUS DECLINE, REGAL PROSPERITY. B. C. 799-735.

Judah— Amaziah (29), Uzziah (52).
Israel—Joash (16), Jeroboam II (41), Zechariah (6m.).

1. *Give kings of Israel and Judah to this point, with length of reign of each.*
2. *Reign of Joash (son of Jehoahaz) of Israel,* 2 Kings xiii. 9—xiv. 1, 8–16; 2 Chron. xxv. 17–24: *a.* departed not from sins of Jero-

boam, son of Nebat; *b.* visit to Elisha's death-bed, result; *c.* in three victories he recovered cities from Syria; *d.* Amaziah's challenge; *e.* Joash's victory, plunder and breaking down the walls of Jerusalem; *f.* hostages taken; *g.* death and burial in Samaria.

3. *Reign of Amaziah (son of Joash) of Judah,* 2 Kings xiv. 1–22; 2 Chron. xxv: *a.* did right, *yet not* as David; *b.* slew his father's murderers (see §62; 8 *g.*); *c.* army, 300,000; *d.* 100,000 hired from Israel; *e.* rebuked by a *man of God,* Amaziah sends them back; *f.* their anger and raid of Judah's cities; *g.* victory over Edom: (*1*) 10.000 slain, (*2*) 10,000 cast from top of a rock; *h.* gods of Edom brought home, set up and worshipped; *i.* rebuked by *a prophet*; *j.* challenges Joash of Israel; *k.* Amaziah disastrously defeated; *l.* slain by a conspiracy in Lachish.

4. *Reign of Jeroboam II of Israel,* 2 Kings xiii. 13; xiv. 16, 23–29; xv. 1: *a.* did evil in sight of Jehovah, as Jeroboam I; *b.* restored border of Israel from entering in of Hamath to the sea of the Arabah (Dead Sea); *c.* all according to Jonah's prophecy, 2 Kings xiv. 25; *d.* Jeroboam II Israel's helper; *e.* recovered Damascus; *f.* had great power and prosperity; *g.* death and burial in Samaria.

5. *Condition of Israel at close of Jeroboam's reign:* *a.* territorially next to Solomon; *b.* living luxuriously, Amos iii. 12; vi. 8, 11, 14; *c.* in low state of morals, Hos. iv. 13; Amos ii. 7; iv. 1–8; viii. 12; *d.* fraudulent oppression, Hos. v. 1; Amos iii. 9; *e.* nearing state of dissolution, Amos iii. 12; v. 27; vii. 17.

6. *Reign of Zechariah* (*son of Jeroboam* II) *of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 8–12: *a.* began 38th year of Uzziah; *b.* "did as his fathers had done"; *c.* last of dynasty of Jehu, smitten after six months reign by Shallum, a conspirator; *d.* promise to Jehu fulfilled, 2 Kings x. 30.

7. *Reign of Uzziah* (*Azariah*) *of Judah, politically*, 2 Kings xiv. 21, 22; xv. 1–7; 2 Chron. xxvi: *a.* built Elath and restored it to Judah; *b.* began, 16 years old, in 27th year of Jeroboam II; *c.* conquered Philistines; *d.* defeated Arabians in Gur-baal; *e.* Ammonites submissive; *f.* fame gone down to Egypt; *g.* fortified Jerusalem; *h.* improved the country; *i.* practiced husbandry; *j.* standing army 307,500; *k.* new weapons, offensive and defensive; *l.* power famous abroad; *m.* God made him to prosper as long as he sought him.

8. *Reign of Uzziah* (*Azariah*) *of Judah, religiously:* *a.* did right as Amaziah; *b.* sought God in days of Zechariah; *c.* took not away

the high places; *d.* power fatal to him; *e.* smitten with leprosy in the temple; *f.* thrust out by priests to a several house; *g.* Jotham his son regent; *h.* Uzziah's death and burial.

9. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Syria; *b.* Assyria; *c.* Edom; *d.* Philistines and Arabians; *e.* Ammon; *f.* Egypt.

10. *Prophets in this section:* I. Judah: *a.* prophets (to Joash), 2 Chron. xxiv. 19; *b.* man of God and prophet (to Amaziah), 2 Chron. xxv. 7, 15; *c.* Zechariah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 5. II. Israel: *a.* Jonah (to Jeroboam II) 2 Kings xiv. 25.

11. *Contemporaneous literary prophets: a.* Jonah, cf. i. 1, with 2 Kings xiv. 25; *b.* Hosea i. 1; *c.* Amos i. 1; *d.* Isaiah i. 1.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 7 and 9.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 142–46.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 4–6.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lecs. 33 and 37.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 20–24.
Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 106–109.
Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Jonah, Jeroboam II.*
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 248-68.
Farrar, F. W, The Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible Series.

§64. { ANARCHY IN ISRAEL. IDOLATRY IN JUDAH.

B. C. 749-727.

Judah—Jotham (16), Ahaz (16).
Israel—Shallum (1 m.), Menahem (10), Pekahiah (2), Pekah (20).

1. *Reign of Shallum of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 10, 13–15: *a.* usurper, having slain Zechariah; *b.* began 39th year of Uzziah; *c.* slain at end of a month by Menahem.
2. *Reign of Menahem of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 14, 16–22: *a.* usurper, having slain Shallum; *b.* smote and destroyed Tiphsah; *c.* did evil as Jeroboam; *d.* tributary to Pul (Tiglath-pileser) of Assyria; *e.* exactions from the people; *f.* died.
3. *Reign of Pekahiah* (*son of Menahem*) *of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 22–26: *a.* began in 50th year of Uzziah; *b.* did evil; *c.* slain in his capital at Samaria by Pekah, his captain.
4. *Reign of Pekah of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 25–31, 37; xvi. 1, 5: *a.* usurper; *b.* began 52d year of Uzziah; *c.* did as Jeroboam; *d.* raid and captives of Tiglath-pileser of Assyria; *e.* league with Rezin of Syria against Ahaz of Judah; *f.* slain by Hoshea in a conspiracy, inspired by Assyria.
5. *Reign of Jotham* (*son of Uzziah*) *of Judah*, 2 Kings xv. 5, 32–38; 2 Chron. xxvii: *a.*

regent with Uzziah; *b.* did right as Uzziah, *but* entered not into the temple of Jehovah; *c.* built castles and towers in tops of mountains; *d.* subjugated and subsidized Ammon; *e.* became mighty because, 2 Chron. xxvii. 4–6; *f.* death.

6. *Reign of Ahaz of Judah, politically,* 2 Kings xvi. 1–20; xvii. 13–20; 2 Chron. xxviii; Isaiah vii. 1–20: *a.* began 17th year of Pekah; *b.* delivered to Syria, results; *c.* delivered to Israel with Pekah, results; *d.* 200,000 captives returned at Oded's injunction; *e.* Ahaz appeals to Tiglath-pileser for help; *f.* gifts of treasures; *g.* goes to Damascus to do obeisance to Tiglath-pileser; *h.* raid of Philistines on southeast; *i.* Ahaz's tribute to Assyria.

7. *Reign of Ahaz of Judah, religiously: a.* did evil as kings of Israel; *b.* made images of Baalim; *c.* burnt his children in fire to Moloch; *d.* robbed house of Jehovah; *e.* made a Damascus altar; *f.* sacrificed to the gods of Damascus; *g.* shut up house of Jehovah; *h.* put idolatrous altars in every corner of Jerusalem; *i.* did according to the abominations of the heathen whom Jehovah cast out from before the children of Israel; *j.* death and burial.

8. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Syria; *c.* Edom; *d.* Egypt.

9. *Kings of Israel and Judah mentioned in Assyrian inscriptions: a.* Uzziah; *b.* Ahaz; *c.* Pekah; *d.* Menahem.

NOTE—"Land of Omri" is mentioned several times.

10. *Prophets active in this section:* I. Judah: *a.* Isaiah; *b.* Micah. II. Israel: *a.* Amos; *b.* Oded.

NOTE—Several unnamed, as in 2 Kings xvii. 13.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 8 and 11-12.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 147–55.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 7 and 8.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 34 in part.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 24–27.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 170–9.
Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament, vol. i. pp. 215–257.
Sayce, Fresh Light from Ancient Monuments, chap. 6.
Sayce, The Times of Isaiah.
Driver, S. R., Isaiah, Men of the Bible.
Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.
Expositor's Bible, Isaiah, vol. i.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 269-341; vol. ii. §§ 634–48.

TENTH PERIOD.

JUDAH ALONE. FALL OF SAMARIA TO FALL OF JERUSALEM.

B. C. 722–586.

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§65. { REFORM IN JUDAH.
DOWNFALL OF ISRAEL.

Judah—Hezekiah (29).
Israel—Hoshea (9).

1. *Hezekiah's beginning against idolatry*, 2 Kings xviii. 1–8: *a.* did right as David; *b.* removed high places; *c.* brake obelisks; *d.* cut down Asherah; *e.* brake in pieces Moses' serpent.
2. *Hezekiah's reform in the temple service*, 2 Chron. xxix: *a.* opened doors of house of Jehovah; *b.* priests sanctify themselves; *c.* house of Jehovah cleansed and sanctified; *d.* solemn sacrifices with music of David and Asaph; *e.* burnt offerings, priests helped by Levites; *f.* great rejoicing.
3. *Observance of the passover*, 2 Chron. xxx.—xxxi. 1: *a.* last observance previous to this; *b.* call by letters to all from Dan to Beersheba; *c.* response by Asher, Zebulun and Manasseh; *d.* unclean of Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar and Zebulon eat the passover (vs. 19); *e.* passover

observed fourteen days; *f.* gifts of Hezekiah and princes; *g.* assembly destroys idolatry out of the land.

4. *Provisions for continuous temple worship*, 2. Chron. xxxi. 2–19: *a.* courses of Levites; *b.* the king's portion; *c.* Levites' portion in Jerusalem; *d.* tithes renewed; *e.* surplus provided for.

5. *Hezekiah's political prosperity*, 2 Kings xviii. 7-13: *a.* rebelled against Assyria; *b.* conquered Philistines; *c.* in favor with Egypt.

6. *Hezekiah's great prosperity—why?* 2 Chron. xxxi. 20, 21; 2 Kings xviii. 6, 7.

7. *Reign of Hoshea of Israel*, 2 Kings xvii. 1–4: *a.* enthroned by Tiglath-pileser (Cun. Ins. vol. i. p. 251 sq.); *b.* began in the 12th year of Ahaz; *c.* tributary to Shalmaneser; *d.* attempted league with So of Egypt; *e.* imprisonment by Shalmaneser.

8. *Fall of Samaria* (722 B. C.), 2 Kings xvii. 5, 6; xviii. 9–11: *a.* beseiged by Shalmaneser of Assyria *b.* at the end of three years captured by his successor, Sargon; *c.* Sargon's own account of it, made captive 27,280 inhabitants; *d.* put the country under a governor, most of the inhabitants remaining in the land.

9. *Why did Samaria and Israel fall?* 2 Kings xvii. 7–23: *a.* sinned againet Jehovah; *b.* served other gods; *c.* built high places; *d.* set up obe-

lisks and Asherim; *e.* disregarded seer and prophet; *f.* worshipped host of heaven; *g.* burnt children to heathen gods.

10. *Fate of the captives*, 2 Kings xvii. 6, 23; xviii. 11: *a.* carried to Assyria, Halah, Habor, Gozan; *b.* scattered among the Medes.

11. *Importations into Samaria*, 2 Kings xvii. 24–41: *a.* Assyrian custom of deporting peoples; *b.* sources of these importations; *c.* their trouble in Samaria; *d.* priest of Jehovah returned to them; *e.* their gods; *f.* their subsequent worship; *g.* their name, Samaritans.

Rem. *The Samaritans* (Mon. & O.T., §§ 262–74): *a* their origin; *b.* location; *c.* worship; *d.* later attitude toward the Jews; *e.* Christ's words concerning them; *f.* their later history; *g.* present condition.

12. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Egypt; *c.* Syria; *d.* Phœnicia.

13 *Prophets active at this time: a.* Isaiah; *b.* Micah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 10 and 12.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 156–61.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chap. 10.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 38.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 28 and 29.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 342–64; vol. ii. §§ 620–33; 649–59.

Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament vol. i. pp. 251–278.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 185–6.
" Life and Times of Isaiah.
Driver, Isaiah, Men of the Bible.
Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.
Sinker, R., Hezekiah and his Age, chaps. 4–6.

§66. HEZEKIAH'S REIGN AFTER FALL OF SAMARIA.

1. *Review causes, siege and capture of Samaria.*
2. *Give the kings* (*1*) *of Judah* (*2*) *of Israel with length of reigns.*
3. *Sargon's invasion*, 2 K. xviii. 13; Isa. x. 5-xi., xx: *a.* for Sennacherib, substitute Sargon in 2 Kings xviii. 13; *b.* Jerusalem not disturbed; *c.* Ashdod and Ethiopians made captives.
4. *Hezekiah's sickness*, 2 Kings xx. 1–11; 2 Chron. xxxii. 24–26; Isa. xxxviii: *a.* before Sennacherib's invasion: (*1*) treasury still full, Isa. xxxix. 2, 6, contrasted with 2 Kings xviii. 14–16; (*2*) deliverance from Assyria still in the future, Isa. xxxviii. 6; (*3*) no reference to deliverance in Hezekiah's psalm of thanksgiving—inexplicable if that were past; (*4*) Sennacherib began to reign, 705 B. C.; (*5*) Hezekiah began to reign, 728 B. C.—3d year of Hoshea of Israel, 2 Kings xviii. 1, sickness about 713 B. C.; *b.* character, inflammatory cutaneous disease or ulcers, Lev. xiii.

8; Ex. ix. 9 sq.; Deut. xxviii. 27; Job. ii. 7; *c.* meaning: (*a*) urge Hezekiah to better works; (*b*) turn him to himself and to his God, Isa. xxxviii. 17; *d.* Isaiah's prophecy, Isa. xxxviii. 1–8; 2 Kings xx. 5, 6; *e.* dial or steps, of Ahaz: (*a*) asking for signs frequent, Judg. vi. 17, 36 sq.; 1 Sam. ii. 34; Matt. xii. 38; xvi. 1, etc.; (*b*) 2 Kings xx. 11, says *shadow*; Isaiah says *shadow with the sun*; (*c*) was it (*1*) refraction, (*2*) eclipse (there was one Sep. 13, 713 B. C.), (*3*) optical illusion, or (*4*) miraculous.

5. *Hezekiah's psalm of thanksgiving*, Isa. xxxviii. 10–20: Analyze this carefully after three attentive readings.

6. *Embassy of M(B)erodach-baladan* (ca. 710 B. C.), 2 Kings xx. 12–19; 2 Chron. xxxii. 31; Isa. xxxix: *a.* who were they? *b.* relations to Assyria; *c.* purpose of embassy: (*1*) congratulations, (*2*) inquire about dial, (*3*) affect a league, (*4*) espionage, (*5*) on God's part, "God left him to try him that he might know all that was in his heart," 2 Chron. xxxii. 31; *d.* reception: (*1*) friendly, (*2*) intimacy established, (*3*) pride exhibited; *e.* result: (*1*) to Hezekiah, (*a*) rebuke by Isaiah, (*b*) captivity foretold, (*c*) God's right recognized; (*2*) to embassy: (*a*) knew Judah and Jerusalem, (*b*) strengthened themselves in the southwest.

7. *Sennacherib's invasion* (701 B. C.), Isa. xiv. 24–27; xxxvi—xxxvii. 38; 2 Kings xviii. 14—chap. xix; 2 Chron. xxxii. 1–23 (cf. Isa. xxii. 1–14; xvii. 12–14; xviii. 1–7): *a.* who was Sennacherib? *b.* object of this expedition; *c.* time of his approach to Palestine, Isa. x; *d.* Hezekiah's water works; *e.* first demands before Jerusalem: (*1*) language spoken, (*2*) arguments for surrender; *f.* second set of messengers to Jerusalem; *g.* Hezekiah's use of the letter; *h.* Judah's relations to Egypt; *i.* Isaiah's protest against alliance, Isa. xviii., xix., xx. 4–6; xxx. 1–7; *j.* Hezekiah's tribute to Sennacherib; *k.* influence on Judah, Isa. xxii; *l.* fate of Assyrian army; *m.* Byron's poem; *n.* Isaiah's prophecy; *o.* death of Sennacherib.

8. *During Hezekiah's whole career, review by events even to details: a.* reforms political and religous; *b.* capture of Samaria; *c.* Sargon's invasion; *d.* Hezekiah's sickness; *e.* embassy from Babylon; *f.* Sennacherib's invasion; *g.* Isaiah's prominence in his reign; *h.* Hezekiah's death.

9. *Contemporaneous history*, cf. especially Rawlinson and Sayce's late works: *a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Syria; *d.* Ethiopia; *e.* Egypt.

10. *Prophets active at this time: a.* Isaiah; *b.* Micah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 13–17, vol. v. 1.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 162–81.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 11–13.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 38 in part.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 29.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 428-44.
" Life and Times of Isaiah.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. ii. §§ 660–8; 669–74; 675–743.
Driver, Isaiah, Men of the Bible.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xv.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 187–199.
Bennett, The Diseases of the Bible, p. 102 sq.
Sinker, Hezekiah and his Age, chaps. 7–10.

§67. REIGNS OF MANASSEH (55) AND AMON (2).

B. C. ca. 698–641.

2 Kings xxi; 2 Chron. xxxiii.

1. *Condition of Judah at the close of Hezekiah's reign:* *a.* religiously; *b.* politically.
2. *Accession of Manasseh:* *a.* at twelve years of age; *b.* had a righteous father, and probably a righteous mother; *c.* but evil counsellors.
3. *Reasons for an anti-religious movement:* *a.* supremacy of Jehovah worship since Ahaz's time; *b.* presence of idolaters in the court; *c.* presence of foreigners in the land; *d.* seeming scarcity of prophets and faithful priests.

4. *Kinds of heathen worship revived and introduced, describe each: a.* high places; *b.* Baal; *c.* Asherah; *d.* all the host of heaven; *e.* burnt his children in fire, see §24. 8; *f.* practiced augury and enchantments.

NOTE. — Valley of Hinnom–Tophet, Jer. vii. 31, 32; Ezek. xxiii. 37, 39.

5. *Manasseh's persecutions of the faithful: a.* shed innocent blood, very much, 2 Kings xxi. 16 *b.* traditional death of Isaiah; *c.* cf. Jezebel and Athaliah's persecutions — conflicts between idolatry and true worship.

6. *Jehovah's prophets and words to Manasseh*, 2 Kings xxi. 10–16; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 10: *a.* some prophets still alive; *b.* Jerusalem to be as Samaria; *c.* remnant to be delivered into the hands of spoilers; *d.* servant to Assyria.

7. *Manasseh's captivity*, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11–13; *a.* Judah in league with S. W. peoples against Assyria; *b.* Asurbanipal, king of Assyria and Babylon, captures Manasseh; *c.* penitence; *d.* return; *e.* occurred about 647 B. C.

8. *Manasseh's reform and death: a.* fortifies Jerusalem and Judah; *b.* casts out idols; *c.* builds altar of Jehovah; *d.* bids all serve him; *e.* death.

9. *Amon's reign*, 2 Kings xxi. 19–26; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 21–25; *a.* "Amon" is the name of an Egyptian deity; *b.* began at 22 years of age; *c.* did evil as Manasseh; *d.* served images Manasseh had made; *e.* slain by his servants in his own house; *f.* buried in his own sepulchre.

10. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt.
11. *Prophets active: a.* 2 Kings xxi. 10; *b.* 2 Chron. xxxiii. 10; *c.* 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18; *d.* Nahum.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 2–4.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 182–92,
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chap. 14.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 39.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 30, 31.
Sayce, Fresh Light from Ancient Mon., p. 129 sq.
Cun. Inscrip. and Old Test., vol. ii. pp. 39-43, 53-59.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 200–2.

§68. JOSIAH'S REIGN AND REFORMS.

B. C. 640-608.

2 Kings xxii—xxiii. 30; 2 Chron. xxxiv., xxxv; Jer. i—x; Zeph. i—iii.

1. *Accession of Josiah: a.* at eight years of age; *b.* walked in ways of David his father.
2. *Condition of Judah at beginning of Josiah's reign: a.* politically; *b.* religiously.
3. *Reasons for a revival: a.* the pendulum now swings back; *b.* Josiah's early training; *c.* faithful few; *d.* preaching of the prophets; *e.* probably a Scythian invasion, Ez. xxxviii. 2-13.

4. *Josiah's purifications in and out of Jerusalem:* *a.* of idols: (*1*) Asherah in the temple, (*2*) Baal vessels, etc., (*3*) graven and molten images of all kinds, (*4*) sun images, (*5*) horses and chariots of the sun; *b.* places of worship: (*1*) high places, (*2*) Tophet, (*3*) houses of Sodomites, (*4*) altars of Ahaz on housetops, (*5*) altars of Manasseh in courts of house of Jehovah, (*6*) high places of Solomon, (*7*) altar of Jeroboam son of Nebat at Bethel, (*8*) high places in Samaria, Simeon and Naphtali; *c.* worshippers: (*1*) put down idolatrous priests at Jerusalem, (*2*) sacrificed the priests on the altars,(*3*) burned priests' bones on the altar, (*4*) remarkable fulfillment of prophecy, 2 Kings xxiii. 16, with 1 Kings xiii. 2 (345 years earlier).

5. *Repairs of the temple and discovery of the law:* *a.* collections inside and outside of Jerusalem; *b.* repairs of wood and stone; *c.* scroll of law found—that it had existed at an earlier day is shown: (*1*) by its instant recognition, (*2*) by its briefness, as only Deuteronomy could have been read through in one session, (*3*) at coronation of Joash, the testimony was put into his hands, (*4*) David directed services according to the law of Jehovah, (*5*) Joshua read the law at Gerizim; *d.* in 18th year of his reign.

6. *Effect of this "find" on king and people: a.* at its reading Josiah rends his clothes; *b.* Huldah, the prophetess, inquires of Jehovah for him; *c.* people assembled; *d.* law read; *e.* covenant entered into.
7. *Re-institution of the passover: a.* exactly in accordance with the law; *b.* more complete than since the judges; *c.* further cleansing of the land of witches, etc.
8. *Real condition of Judah as a people:* Jer. i—x.
9. *Relations of Egypt to the East, Nineveh and Babylon.*
10. *Josiah's rashness and death: a.* Necho's expedition; *b.* Josiah's eastern lord, who was he? *c.* Josiah rebuked; *d.* rashness and death; *e.* elegy of Jeremiah and mourning of all Israel.
11. *Josiah's character and work: a.* intensely religious; *b.* poor politician; *c.* medium force; *d.* work necessarily superficial; *e.* not always wise.
12. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt.
13. *Prophets active now: a.* Huldah; *b.* Jeremiah; *c.* Nahum; *d.* Zephaniah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 5, 8–11.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 193, 194.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 15 and 16.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 39 in part.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 32.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. ii. §§ 807–20. vol iii., Bk. IX. chaps. 1–5.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xvii. in part.
Cheyne, T. K., Jeremiah, Men of the Bible.
Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 25 in part.
Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.

§69. DECLINE UNDER JEHOAHAZ (3 M.) AND JEHOIAKIM (11).

B. C. 608-598.

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2 Kings xxiii. 30—xxiv. 6; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 1–8; Jer. xiv.–xx.; xxvi., xxii. 13–19; xxv., (xlvi.–xlix.), xxxv., xxxvi., xlv.

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1. *Give the kings of Judah in order, with length of reigns.*
2. *Condition of Judah at accession of Jehoahaz.*
3. *Career of Jehoahaz;* 2 Kings xxiii. 30–34; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 1–4; Jer. xxii. 11, 12: *a.* made king by the people; *b.* deposed after three months by Necho; *c.* land taxed; *d.* Jehoahaz exiled in Egypt.
4. *Jehoiakim's accession: a.* set up by Necho as his subject; *b.* name changed from Eliakim; *c.* tribute paid to Egypt.
5. *Jeremiah's deliverance to Jehoiakim,* xxxv., xxvi.

1–11: *a.* captivity of Judah; *b.* fall of Jerusalem; *c.* overthrow of Babylon; *d.* fall of all the nations of the East, all on account of sins of Judah.

6. *Jehoiakim's religious policy: a.* suppression of the prophets: (*1*) Urijah, (*2*) Jeremiah, (*3*) 2 Kings xxiv. 4; *b.* destruction of prophecies against himself: (*1*) events leading to the reading of the roll, (*2*) cutting and burning the same, (*3*) hunt for the originators.

7. *Jehoiakim politically: a.* vassal of Egypt three years, 2 Kings xxiii. 33: *b.* beautified his palace, Jer. xxii. 14; *c.* fourth year he submits to Nebukadrezzar, King of Babylon (cf. Jer. xlvi. 7-10) 2 Kings xxiv. 1; *d.* in eighth year he rebels against Nebukadrezzar, 2 Kings xxiv. 1; *e.* punished by bands, 2 Kings xxiv. 2; *f.* captured by Nebukadrezzar, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 7; *g.* end of Jehoiakim, Jer. xxxvi. 30; xxii. 18, 19.

8. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt; *d.* Syria.

9. *Prophets active here: a.* Jeremiah; *b.* Urijah; *c.* Zephaniah; *d.* Habakkuk.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 13–15.
Price, Monuments and O. T., §§ 195–8; 199–201.
Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 16 and 17.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 33.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph., etc., vol. ii. §§ 821–33.
vol. iii., Bk. IX. chaps. 6 and 7.

§70. FINAL DECLINE UNDER JEHOIACHIN (3 M.) AND ZEDEKIAH (11). B. C. 597-586.

I. *Jehoiachin*, 2 Kings xxiv. 8–16; xxv. 27–30; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 9, 10; Jer. xxii. 20–30 ; xiii.

1. *Political status of Judah: a.* subject to Babylon; *b.* probably suspecting revolt, Nebukadrezzar lays siege to Jerusalem; *c.* king, princes, artizans, come out and surrender; *d.* carried to Babylon.
2. *Religious policy of Jehoiachin: a.* did evil in the sight of Jehovah; *b.* provoked Jeremiah, who called him a "despised broken vessel" (xxii. 28); *c.* brought on his captivity.
3. *Jeremiah's attitude: a.* Jer. xiii. 18–21; *b.* xxii. 24–30.

II. *Zedekiah*, 2 Kings xxiv. 17—xxv. 7; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-16; Jer. xxvii.–xxix., l., li.; xxi. 1-xxii. 9; xxiv., xxxvii., xxxiv., xxx.–xxxiii.

1. *Accession : a. third* son of Josiah; *b.* began 598 B. C.; *c.* Mattaniah (gift of Jah) changed to Zedekiah (righteousness of Jah), cf. Jer. xxiii. 5, 6; *d.* vassal to Babylon.
2. *Religious policy of Zedekiah: a.* largely in the hands of the princes, hostile to Jeremiah, yet strongly influenced by him; cf. Jer. xxxviii. 14-28.

3. *Embassies to Babylon: a.* with Jeremiah's letter, Jer. xxix. 1–20; *b.* Zedekiah's trip to Babylon, Jer. li. 59–64: (*1*) to relieve suspicions, (*2*) to re-affirm allegiance to Babylon.
4. *Political entanglements with Egypt: a.* advice of the Egyptian party; *b.* new king, Hophra, on throne of Egypt; *c.* false prophecies about early fall of Babylon, Jer. xxviii. 1–11; *d.* petty kings who were ambassadors to Jerusalem, Jer. xxvii. 3, 4; *e.* Zedekiah sent ambassadors to Egypt to negotiate an alliance, Ezek. xvii. 15; *f.* league with Egypt probably made; *g.* open rebellion against Babylon, 2 Kings xxiv. 20; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 13 (588 B. C.).
5. *Jeremiah's zeal against Zedekiah's decision: a.* avoid Egypt; *b.* be faithful to Babylon; *c.* serve Jehovah.
6. *Approach of the Babylonian army: a.* the army with Nebukadrezzar in person; *b.* recourse to divination, Ezek. xxi. 20–22; *c.* ravaging of Judah; *d.* encampment about Jerusalem.
7. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Babylon; *b.* Egypt; *c.* Media.
8. *Prophets active now: a.* Jeremiah; *b.* 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 17 and 18.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 202.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chap. 17.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40 in part.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 34.
Cun. Inscrip. and Old Testament, vol. ii. pp. 37–42.
Cheyne, Jeremiah, His Life and Times.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. X. chaps. 1–3.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xvii. in part.

ELEVENTH PERIOD.

EXILE. FALL OF JERUSALEM TO FALL OF BABYLON. B. C. 586-538.

§71. THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. 586 B. C.

Jer. xxv. 8–38; xxi. 1—xxii. 1–9; xxiv., xxxvii., xxxiv., xxxii.-iii.; 2 Kings xxv. 8-22; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17–21; Jer. lii. 12–30; Jer. xxxix., xl.

1. *Its prediction, when and by whom?* *a.* Isaiah to Hezekiah, 2 Kings xx. 17; *b.* prophets to Manasseh, 2 Kings xxi. 10–16; *c.* Huldah to Josiah, 2 Kings xxii. 16, 17, with Deut. xxviii. 25, 52–68; *d.* Jeremiah to Jehoiakim, Jer. xxv. 9–11; *e.* Jeremiah to Zedekiah, Jer. xxxiv. 2, 3; of the minor prophets, Micah iii. 12; vii. 13; Zephaniah i. 2–6.
2. *Mediate and immediate causes:* I. mediate: *a.* alliances between Solomon and outside peoples; *b.* between Jehoshaphat and Ahab; *c.* corruption of kings of Judah; *d.* rebellion of kings of Judah against their masters. II. immediate: *a.* entanglements with Egypt; *b.* Zedekiah's rebellion against Babylon; *c.* his disregard of Jeremiah and all the prophets; *d.* his obstinacy at the siege.

3. *The investment: a.* location of the city; *b.* camp of Babylonians; *c.* methods of siege; *d.* time.
4. *Occurences during the siege: a.* attack begun; *b.* slaves set free, xxxiv. 8, 9; *c.* army departs and defeats Egyptians; *d.* re-enslaving the free, xxxiv.11; *e.* Jeremiah's rebuke; *f.* Jeremiah's arrest and imprisonment, xxxvii. 15; *g.* army returns and continues the siege; *h.* Zedekiah's favor toward Jeremiah; *i.* princes' ill-treatment of him; *j.* famine at hand, xxxvii. 21; xxxviii. 9.
5. *Capture and plunderings, at end of eighteen months: a.* breach made in the walls; *b.* flight of king and army; *c.* capture of king and attendants; *d.* carrying off the population.
6. *Treatment of the captives: a.* Zedekiah condemned at Riblah; *b.* his sons and princes slain before him; *c.* his own eyes put out; *d.* sent in fetters to Babylon.
7. *Kindness to Jeremiah*, Jer. xxxix. 11-14; xl. 1-6.
8. *Nebuzaradan's return and destruction of Jerusalem: a.* plunderings; *b.* fire; *c.* razing the walls; *d.* carrying away the people.
9. *Review the five captivities of Jerusalem by Nebukadrezzar*, cf. Jer. lii. 28–30.cf. § 73. 2.
10. *Significance of the fall of Jerusalem for Judah: a.* end of city of David; *b.* end of the nation; *c.* end of the temple-centre of Jehovah worship; *d.* end of a home for Israel.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chaps. 3–6.
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 203.

5. *The investment*: a. *Condition of the city*; b. *camp of Babylonians*; c. *methods of siege*; d. *Hosts*.
6. *Occurrence during the siege*: a. *Attack begins*; b. *Hosts and fire*, xxxii. 5, 9; c. *army departs and deserts Egyptians*; d. *Foundation the fire*, xxxiv. xxxv.—*Jerusalem's release*; e. *Jerusalem's arrest and imprisonment*, xxxvii. 15; f. *Army retreat and continuation siege*; g. *Jerusalem's treat toward Jerusalem*; h. *Process of Jerusalem of Hosts*; i. *Hosts's release*, xxxvii. xxxviii. 6.
7. *Capture and Mutilation*, *at end of eighteen months*: a. *Breach made in the walls*; b. *Flight of king and army*; c. *Capture of king and Jerusalem*; d. *Carrying off the population*.
8. *Evacuation of the capital*: a. *Jehoiah condemned of Riblah*; b. *Her sons and princes were Jehoiah-hon*; c. *His bone-lyon put out*; d. *Sent in fetters to Babylon*.
9. *Nebuchadnezzar to Jerusalem*, jer. xxxiv. 11-14; xl. 1-6.
10. *Nebuchadnezzar's return and destruction of Jerusalem*: a. *Plunderings*; b. *Fire*; c. *Raises the walls*; d. *Carrying away the people*.
11. *Review the fine capitulation of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar*, xx. jer. iii. 28-30; xl. 7-12.
12. *Significance of the fall of Jerusalem for Israel*: a. *End of day of Dr. 48*; b. *End of the nation*; c. *End of the temple-service of Jehovah-worship*; d. *End of a home for Israel*.

Literature.

Gaikie, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].
Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § [illegible].

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40.
Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 34.
Cun. Inscrip. and Old Testament, vol. ii. pp. 47–51.
Cheyne, Jeremiah, His Life and Times.
Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 203–6.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. X. chaps. 4–5.
Price, Syllabus of the Minor Prophets, pp. 13, 15.

§72. REMNANTS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT.

2 Kings xxv. 22–26; Jer. xl–xliv; Ezek. xxxvi.

1. *Provisions of Nebukadrezzar for the remnant in Palestine: a.* Gedaliah appointed governor by Nebukadrezzar over all remaining in the cities and in the country; *b.* his exhortations to the people; *c.* return of the Jews out of Moab, Ammon and Edom.
2. *Murder of Gedaliah by Ishmael of seed royal: a.* Gedaliah warned by Johanan; *b.* Gedaliah, Jews and Chaldeans smitten at Mizpah; *c.* Ishmael slays seventy men from Shechem; *d.* ten from Shechem saved; *e.* leads captive the house of Gedaliah.
3. *Johanan's supremacy: a.* Johanan's pursuit of Ishmael; *b.* Ishmael's flight and return of captives; *c.* Johanan's victory, and home near Bethlehem.

4. *Jeremiah's word-of-Jehovah to this remnant: a.* be content here and Jehovah will build you up; *b.* enter Egypt and ye shall die by sword, pestilence and famine.

5. *Their flight into Egypt: a.* against Jeremiah's warnings they go down to Egypt; *b.* Jeremiah and Baruch taken along; *c.* other Jews there, Jer. xxiv. 8, 9; xliv. 1.

6. *Jeremiah's prophecy at Tahpahnes: a.* announcing Nebukadrezzar's supremacy there; *b.* destruction of Egypt's gods; *c.* destruction of the Jews on account of their wickedness.

7. *Social and literary surroundings of the Jews in Egypt: a.* abundant wealth; *b.* luxury on all hands; *c.* vice regnant; *d.* idolatry everywhere; *e.* women's replies to Jeremiah.

8. *End of the Jewish exiles in Egypt: a.* perished there for the most part; *b.* a few returned to Judah, Jer. xliv. 14, 27; *c.* some were carried to Babylon (Josephus).

9. *Political history of Egypt during the exile of these Jews.*

10. *Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the fate of Egypt.* Chaps. xxix. 17–21; xxx., xxxii.

11. *Condition of Palestine during the remaining years of the Babylonian exile.*

12. *Means of intercommunication between the exiled Jews of various countries.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chaps. 9 and 10.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40 in part.
Old Test. Student, June 1888.
Cheyne, Jeremiah, His Life and Times.
Ball, The Prophecies of Jeremiah, Expositor's Bible.
Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 26 in part.

§73. THE BABYLONIAN EXILE OF THE JEWS.

Ezek. iii., xi. 14–25; xii. 21–28; xiv., xvii—xx., xxxiii., xxxiv; Jer. xxix; Dan. i., ii.

1. *Its prediction, when and by whom? a.* Isaiah to Hezekiah, 2 Kings xx. 17, 18; *b.* Micah to Judah, iv. 10; *c.* Jeremiah, xxv. 11; xxxiv. 2, 3, etc.
2. *Captivities initiating this exile—all by Nebukadrezzar: a.* third year of Jehoiakim, (605 B. C.), 2 Kings xxiv. 1; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6, 7; Dan. i. 1, 2; *b.* close of Jehoiakim's reign, (598 B. C.), Jer. lii. 28, 3,023 persons; *c.* beginning of Jehoiachin's reign (597 B. C.), 2 Kings xxiv. 10-16; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10, 10,000 persons; *d.* double deportation at fall of Jerusalem, (*1*) 2 Kings xxv. 8-21; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 18-20; Jer. xxxix. 8-10; lii. 12-27, (*2*) Jer. lii. 29, 832 persons; *e.* deportation of a remnant, Jer. lii. 30, 745 persons, (581 B. C.).

3. *Babylonian empire:* *a.* extent; *b.* capital; *c.* king; *d.* political policy; *e.* religious policy; *f.* history.
4. *Localities assigned to the exiles:* *a.* in Babylon, *e.g.* Daniel and companions; *b.* on the Chebar, *e. g.* Ezekiel; *c.* among all the peoples of the empire, Jer. xxix. 14, 18; iii. 18, and often.
5. *Classes of exiles:* *a.* those in favor with the court, Dan. i. 19–21; ii. 46–49; *b.* common laborers — lower classes, Jer. xxix; Ezek. xiii; *c.* pretentious prophets, Ezek. xiii; Jer. xxix.
6. *Social condition of the exiles:* *a.* Jehoiachin, 2 Kings xxv. 27, and Daniel, i. 19–21, etc.; *b.* others ill treated, cf. Isa. liv. 11; *c.* well treated, cf. Jer. xxix. 4–7; also Ezek. and Esther throughout; *d.* maintained family and tribal relations.
7. *Political condition of the exiles:* *a.* subjects of Babylon; *b.* with longing for Jerusalem; *c.* other points?
8. *Religious condition of the exiles*, cf. Geikie, vi. 16: *a.* idolatry rampant, cf. Ezek. xx. 30–39; *b.* false prophets active, Jer. xxix. 4–8; *c.* Ezekiel faithful to Jehovah; *d.* a few followers cling to the true faith; *e.* other points?
9. *Institutions during the exile:* *a.* fasts, Zech. vii. 2, 3, 5; *b.* schools, Ezra viii. 15–20.
10. *Literary activity in the exile:* *a.* Jeremiah's

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

later prophecies, given in Egypt; *b.* Ezekiel's (592-570 B. C.) wonderfully logical and forcible prophecies; *c.* Ezra's collection and editing of texts; *d.* establishment of schools, formulating of lengthy traditions, etc.

11. *Daniel in Babylon: a.* trained in the court; *b.* employed in the court; *c.* interprets Nebukadrezzar's dream, Dan. i. 16–21; ii. 1–49.

12. *Contemporaneous history of Babylon.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chap. 20; vi. chaps. 11 and 13.
Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 204–6; 221–5.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 41.
Daniel, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. X. chaps., 6–8; Bk. XI. chaps. 1–3.
Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xvii. in part.
Fairweather, Exile to Advent, Bk. I., chap. 1-3.
Davidson, Cambridge Bible on Ezekiel.
Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 497-524.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chap. 1.

TWELFTH PERIOD.

THE RETURN. FALL OF BABYLON TO CLOSE OF OLD TESTAMENT.

§74. THE FALL OF BABYLON.
B. C. 538.

1. *Its prediction, by whom and when?* *a.* Isaiah, chaps. xiii., xiv; xxi. 9, 10; xli. 1-7, etc.; *b.* Jeremiah, xxv. 12; xxviii. 4, 11; l., li;
2. *Its location, size, importance.*
3. *Kings of Babylon since Nebukadrezzar:* *a.* names; *b.* right to the throne; *c.* character and length of reign; *d.* chief events of each reign.
4. *Rise of the Persian and Elamite powers:* *a.* Cyrus' ancestry; *b.* his first conquests in the East; *c.* his advances to the North.
5. *Cyrus' conquests in the West:* *a.* extent; *b.* methods; *c.* kind of sovereignty established.
6. *Cyrus' conquests in the region of Babylon:* *a.* reason of approach; *b.* policy; *c.* success.
7. *Belshazzar's feast:* *a.* king at this time; *b.* Belshazzar's office; *c.* kind of feast; *d.* doings of the banqueters; *e.* writing on the wall; *f.* probably in Accad; *g.* Daniel's prominence.

8. *Capture of Babylon: a.* last point to be taken; *b.* easy entrance and capture; *c.* Daniel's position.

9. *Significance to civilization: a.* end of Semitic sway and Oriental history; *b.* beginning of classical history; *c.* beginning of religious liberty; *d.* emancipation of Jewish exiles.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. (12, 14, 15 on the prophets) 16.
Price, Monuments and O. T., §§ 207–15; 226–32.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 42.
Daniel, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible.
Ball, C. J., Light, etc., pp. 207–10; 212–15; 217–220.
McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. XI. chaps. 4–7.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 2–4.

§75. THE FIRST RETURN.
B. C. 536.

2 Chron. xxxvi. 22, 23; Ezra i—iii; cf. Pss. xcvii. xcix., cxv., cxxvi.

1. *Edict of Cyrus: a.* substance of it; *b.* motive in Cyrus' mind; *c.* Cyrus a monotheist or polytheist? *d.* political significance.

2. *Assistance given the pilgrims: a.* by command of Cyrus; *b.* only freewill offerings; *c.* vessels of the old temple at Jerusalem — 5,400 in number.

3. *Classes of those who returned:* *a.* 42,360 Jews; *b.* 7,337 slaves—200 of them singers; *c.* of 24 courses of priests, four returned, consisting of 4,000 persons; *d.* 74 Levites.

NOTE—Were there representatives of *all* the tribes?

4. *The caravan:* *a.* accompanied by 1000 cavalry, according to tradition; *c.* four months on the way.
5. *Spirit of the return;* cf. Isa. xl., xlviii. 20, 21; Dan. ix. 20; Ps. cxxxvii: *a.* religious impulse; *b.* national pride; *c.* local attractions —Jerusalem.
6. *Possessors of Palestine at their arrival:* *a.* under Persian rule; *b.* occupied by some Jews; *c.* Samaritan peoples.(cf. § 65,11,Rem.)
7. *Zerubbabel's leadership:* *a.* ancestry; *b.* zeal; *c.* power as leader; *d.* religious character.
8. *Steps toward rebuilding the temple:* *a.* collections; *b.* arrangements with Tyre for timber; *c.* unanimity of interest.
9. *Re-institution of the rites of worship*, Ps. cxv.
10. *Laying of the corner-stone of the second temple*, Ps. lxxxvii., cvi., cvii., cxviii., cxx–cxxxiv., cxxxvi: *a.* Levites' part in it; *b.* joy of young men, sorrow of old men.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 17.
Fairweather, Exile to Advent, chap. 4.
Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 216–20.
McCurdy, Hist., etc., vol. iii., Bk. XI. chap. 8.
Ball, Light from the East, pp. 222–6.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 5 and 6.

§76. BUILDING OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.

Ezra iv—vi; Haggai and Zechariah.

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1. *Delay of fifteen years, caused by the Samaritans:* *a.* ground of opposition; *b.* means of stopping the work.
2. *Condition of the colony at end of fifteen years:* *a.* small crops, frequent droughts; *b.* living in ceiled houses, neglectful of house of Jehovah.
3. *Haggai's work in changing the order of affairs:* *a.* rebuked the people; *b.* encouraged them to build the temple; *c.* gave promise of greater glory here than in the first temple; *d.* character of Haggai's book.
4. *Cyrus' edict renewed by Darius II:* *a.* letter to Darius; *b.* edict of Cyrus found in the records; *c.* re-issued and Jews strengthened by help of the governor; *d.* time of this event.
5. *Zechariah's work in urging on the building of the temple:* *a.* affirms a new beginning; *b.* foretells great success and glory; *c.* does it mainly by visions; *d.* character of Zechariah's book.
6. *Finishing the second temple:* *a.* time, Ezra vi. 15; *b.* joy at the dedication; *c.* extensive sacrifices; *d.* as written in the book of Moses.
7. *Contemporaneous Persian history*, 538–515 B.C.: *a.* Cyrus, 550–529; *b.* Cambyses, 529–522;

c. false Smerdis, 8 or 9 months; *d.* Darius (II.) Hystaspes, 521–485.

8. *Other contemporaneous history:* *a.* battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. 17 in part, and 18.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 43, second half.
Wright, Zechariah and his Prophecies.
Haggai and Zechariah, Cambridge Bible.
Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.
Fairweather, Exile, etc., Bk. II. chaps. 1 and 2.
Old and New Test. Student, Sept. 1889.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 8–11.
Ryle, Cambridge Bible on Ezra and Nehemiah.

§77. QUEEN ESTHER.

Esther i–x.

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1. *Authorship:* Give various views.
2. *Time and place of composition:* *a.* about 478 B. C.; *b.* in Susa — these answers are only probable.
3. *Persian empire:* *a.* extent; *b.* power; *c.* capital; *d.* contemporaneous history.
4. *Susa:* *a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* as excavated today.
5. *Special festival in session:* *a.* time of year; *b.* guests; *c.* sumptuousness; *d.* length; *e.* object.
6. *Events leading to the choice of Esther as queen:* *a.*

banquet of servants; *b.* king's demand of Vashti; *c.* her refusal and deposition; *d.* gathering of maidens; *e.* choice of Esther; *f.* Mordecai's scheme.

7. *Haman's hatred of Jews and edict against them:* *a.* cause; *b.* means of revenge; *c.* distribution and number of Jews in the empire; *d.* effect of this edict on them.

8. *Mordecai's scheme and victory:* *a.* Esther's intercession; *b.* Mordecai's promotion; *c.* Haman's death; *d.* conflict of the Jews; *e.* commemoration of the event — Purim.

9. *Esther as a plot or play.*

10. *Object of this book:* *a.* give an insight into the distribution and power of the Jews at that time; *b.* describe the origin of the feast of Purim.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 19.
Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 233–45.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 45 in part.
Old and New Test. Student., Oct. 1889.
Book of Esther and Palace of Ahasuerus, Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct. 1889.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 12–14.

§78. SECOND RETURN.—UNDER EZRA.

Ezra vii—x.

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1. *Persian history from completion of the second*

temple to Ezra, 516-458 B. C.; *a.* Darius II, 521-485; *b.* Xerxes, 485-464; *c.* Artaxerxes, 464-424.

2. *Preliminary preparations for a journey to Jerusalem:* *a.* decree of Artaxerxes; *b.* assembling at the river Ahava; *c.* search for Levites; *d.* fast; *e.* amount of precious metal; *f.* prepared for the journey.
3. *Journey and arrival:* *a.* time on the way; *b.* safety under way; *c.* arrival and rest; *d.* offerings; *e.* commissions delivered to Persian officers.
4. *Ezra's sorrow and prayer:* *a.* trespass in case of mixed marriages; *b.* Ezra's grief; *c.* substance of Ezra's prayer.
5. *Ezra's victory:* *a.* assembly of people; *b.* oath to put away strange wives and children; *c.* penalty for the one who should disregard this; *d.* time needed for the divorcement cases.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 20 in part.
Hunter, After Exile, I., chs. 15, 16; II., chs. 1–4.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 44 in part.
Rawlinson, Ezra and Nehemiah, Part i.

§79. THE THIRD RETURN.—NEHEMIAH.

Nehemiah i — xiii. Other Scripture same as §78.

1. *Nehemiah at Susa:* *a.* his position; *b.* relation to Mordecai; *c.* influence with the king; *d.*

means of bringing about his permission to go to Jerusalem.

2. *Return and attendants:* *a.* accompanied by cavalry; *b.* brought letters to governors in the west; *c.* enemies of Israel grieved.

3. *Walls of Jerusalem:* *a.* explored by night; *b.* scorn of Sanballat and company; *c.* orderly building of the walls and gates; *d.* completed in fifty-two days; *e.* dedication, chap. xii. 27 sq.

4. *Opposition of Sanballat and company:* *a.* men of Israel watch and pray; *b.* half-armed for work, half for fight; *c.* builders armed for defense; *d.* people relieved for work by abolishing usury and restoring mortgaged property.

5. *Sanballat's provocation:* *a.* challenge to Nehemiah; *b.* the latter's wise retort; *c.* attempted intimidation of Nehemiah; *d.* challenge to meet in the temple.

6. *Reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah:* *a.* regular reading of the law of Moses; *b.* dwelling in booths at the great feasts; *c.* observance of the Sabbath; *d.* regular service of the temple

7. *Prayer of praise*, chap. 9: analyze it.

8. *Nehemiah's return to Susa, and second journey to Jerusalem:* *a.* Tobiah's offence; *b.* appointment of new officers; *c.* Sabbath breaking; *d.* mixed marriages.

9. *Other work of Ezra and Nehemiah:* *a.* collecting sacred books; *b.* interpreting sacred books; *c.* teaching students of the law; *d.* originating synagogue worship.

NOTE.—Idolatry not discoverable after the exile.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 20.
Hunter, After the Exile, Part II., chaps 5–16.
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 44.
Rawlinson, Ezra and Nehemiah, Part ii.
Ryle, Cambridge Bible on Ezra and Neh.
Fairweather, Exile, etc., Bk. II., chaps. 3 and 4.

§80. GENERAL REVIEW.

1. Describe the Old Testament world.

2. Describe Palestine in detail.

3. Give the kinds of Literature, the Books, and the number of chapters in each book, in the Old Testament.

4. Give the twelve periods of Old Testament History, with their dates.

5. Give the sections in the first two periods—the introduction to the history of Israel.

6. Give the sections in the next three periods—finishing the Pentateuch.

3. Give work of Ezra and Nehemiah in [illegible] the sacred books, in [illegible], [illegible] teaching, [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

Lit.—[illegible]

Library.

Geikie, Hours with the Bible, [illegible]
[illegible], After the Exile, [illegible]
Stanley, Jewish Church, Lect. [illegible]
Rawlinson, Ezra and Nehemiah, [illegible]
Ryle, Cambridge Bible on Ezra and Neh.
[illegible], [illegible]

XIV. GENERAL REVIEW.

1. Describe the Old Testament world.

2. Describe Palestine in detail.

3. Give the books of Scripture, the [illegible], and the number of chapters in each book, of the Old Testament.

4. Give the sixteen periods of Old Testament history, with their dates.

5. Give the sections in the first two periods — the introduction to the history of Israel.

6. Give the sections in the next three periods — building the Pentateuch.

7. Give the sections in the periods of the Conquest and Judges.

8. Give the sections in the period of the Kingdom.

9. Give the sections in the Dual Kingdom period.

10. Give the sections in the period of Judah Alone.

11. Give the sections in the last two periods of Old Testament History.

12. Try to *think* through each period, naming to yourself each section from beginning to end.

APPENDIX.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

For convenience's sake only, the chronology of Ussher has been used for the uncertain periods of Israel's history preceding the Division of the Kingdom. The chronology from this point down to the time of Nehemiah, has been the result of a careful study of the Assyrian eponym canon and the contemporary historical material of the period.

SECTION I.—THE DUAL KINGDOM, B.C., 931-722.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
931	1. Rehoboam (17).	Shemaiah.	1. Jeroboam (22). Calf worship at Bethel and Dan.	Ahijah. Man of God.	Shishak of Egypt. Hiram of Tyre.
927	Invasion of Shishak. Plunder of Jerusalem and Palestine.				Rezon of Syria.
914	2. Abijam (3), son of Rehoboam. Defeats Jeroboam.	Iddo.	18th year.	Iddo.	
912	3. Asa's accession.		20th year.		Adad-nirari II. (912-891) of Assyria.
911	Asa's first full year (41).				
910	2d year, reforms.		Death of Jeroboam. 2. Nadab (2), son of Jeroboam. Did evil, slain by a usurper.		
909	3d year, purifies Jerusalem.		3. Baasha (24).	Jehu, son of Hanani	Benhadad of Syria.
895	Asa bribes Benhadad of Syria to attack Baasha of Israel.	Azariah. Hanani.	Builds fortifications against Asa at Ramah. Invaded by Benhadad.		Zerah the Ethiopian.
886	26th year.	Jehu.	Death of Baasha, accession of 4. Elah (2) his son.		Tuklat-Adar II. (890-884) of Assyria.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
			Elah slain in a drunken row in Tirzah. Succeeded by		Assurnatsirpal (884-860) of Assyria.
885	27th year.		5. Zimri (7 days). Throne contested by		
			6. (Tibni and) Omri (12). Contest lasted four years.		Nabu-pal-idina (885-853) of Babylon.
881	31st year.		Omri successful.		Ethbaal of Zidon.
			Builds Samaria.		Mesha of Moab.
874	38th year.		Death of Omri, accession of his son,		
	Forgets God.		7. Ahab (22). Marries Jezebel princess of Zidon.		
871	Death of Asa.				
	4. Jehoshaphat (25).	Jehu.	4th year.		
	Reforms, political and religious.		Baal worship established in Israel.		
			Famine; Elijah confronts Ahab.	Elijah.	Benhadad II. of Syria.
			Test at Carmel. Naboth's Vineyard.		Shalmaneser II. (860-825) of Assyria.
856			Clash with Syria.		
855			Battle of Aphek.		
	17th year	Jehu.	Battle of Karkar against Assyria.		
854	Jehoram his son (2K. i. 17; iii. 1) associated with him.		8. Ahaziah (2) regent with his father Ahab.	Micaiah.	
			Battle of Ramoth-gilead.		
853	18th year. Alliance with Ahab.	Eleizer.	Ahab's death.		Mesha of Moab.
	Defeat of Ammon and Moab at Engedi.	Jahaziel.	Ahaziah's death. His son,		
			9. Jehoram's (12) accession.		
	Invasion of Moab.		Joins Jehoshaphat against Moab.	Elisha.	
849	5. Jehoram (8) becomes king, his father still living (2K. viii. 16).		5th year.		
847	Jehoshaphat's death.				
	Jehoram slays his brethren. His dread disease.				

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
842	Jehoram's death. 6. Ahaziah's (1) career, slain by Jehu. Athaliah's (7) usurpation.		12th year. Slain in conspiracy by 10. Jehu (28). Exterminates house of Ahab and Baal worshippers. Pays tribute to Shalmaneser II. King of Assyria.		Hazael of Syria.
836	Athaliah slain by soldiery. 7. Joash (40). Faithful to Jehovah while Jehoiada lived. Reforms inaugurated.	(Obadiah(!))	7th year. Follows calf worship.		Shamshi-Adad IV. (825-812) of Assyria.
		(Joel(!))	Invaded by Hazael of Syria.		
814	23d year. Death of Jehoiada, idolatry of Judah.		Jehu's death, succeeded by his son, 11. Jehoahaz (17).	Elisha.	
	Hazael before Jerusalem, Joash buys him off with temple valuables.	Zechariah.	Israel falls into hands of Hazael.		Adad-nirari III. (812-783) of Assyria.
800	37th year.		12. Jehoash (16) regent with his father for two years.		
799	8. Amaziah (29) regent with his father Joash.		2d year of Jehoash.		Benhadad III. of Syria.
797	King Joash slain in Millo. Amaziah defeats Edom, adopts its idolatry. Defies Israel, is defeated, part of walls of Jerusalem thrown down.	Zechariah stoned.	Thrice victorious over Benhadad of Syria.		
790			13. Jeroboam II. (41) regent with his father Jehoash.		
786	9. Uzziah (52), or Azariah, regent with his father Amaziah.				
785	15th year of Amaziah.		Death of Jehoash of Israel First year of Jeroboam alone (2K. xiv. 23.) Restores former boundaries of Israel.	(Jonah).	Shalmaneser III. (783-773) of Assyria.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
771	Slain by his servants at Lachish and the throne is occupied by his son. Uzziah's first year alone.	Zechariah. (2 Chron. xxvi. 5).	"27th," should probably be "20th" year of Jeroboam.		Assur-dan III. (773-755) of Assyria.
	Restores Judah's former boundaries; fortifies the land; encourages husbandry. Great prosperity in Judah.			Amos.	Assur-nirari II. (755-745) of Assyria.
750			Death of Jeroboam II. First year of Pekah East of Jordan(!)	Hosea I.-III.	
749	38th year. 10. Jotham (16) regent because his father was smitten with leprosy (2K. xv. 5).		14. Zechariah (6 mo.) son of Jeroboam, slain by usurper. 2d year of Pekah (2K. xv. 32.)		
748	39th of Uzziah (a leper).		15. Shallum (1 mo.), slain by 16. Menahem (10). Accession year of Menahem.		
747	40th year of Uzziah (a leper).		First full year of Menahem.		
742	8th year of Jotham. 11. Ahaz (16) regent with Jotham his father.				Tiglathpileser III. (745-727) of Assyria.
				Hosea IV.-XIV.	Rezin of Syria.
738	49th of Uzziah (a leper). 12th of Jotham, reigning king. 5th of Ahaz, regent.		Menahem pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III (Pu) of Assyria.		
737	50th of Uzziah (a leper). 13th of Jotham, reigning king. 6th of Ahaz, regent.		17. Pekahiah (2), son of Menahem.		
735	52d and death year of Uzziah.		18. First year of Pekah (20) West of Jordan, 16th year from beginning East of Jordan (see 750. above.)		

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
734	16th and death year of Jotham. 9th year of Ahaz, now full king. Ahaz cut off on all sides. Appeals to Tiglathpileser III. of Assyria.	Isaiah.	17th year of Pekah on "E. of Jordan" reckoning (2K. xvi. 1). Pekah and Rezin of Syria attack Ahaz.		
732					Damascus falls before Tiglathpileser III.
731			20th year of Pekah from beginning in 750, East of Jordan (cf. 2K. xv. 27); slain by Hoshea, who accedes to the throne.	Oded.	
730	20th year from beginning of Jotham's reign (see 749, cf. 2K. xv. 30). 12th year of Ahaz (2K. xvii. 1).	Micah.	First full year of Hoshea.		
728	12. Hezekiah's (29) accession year, as regent with Ahaz his father.		3d year (2K. xviii. 1).		
727	First full year of Hezekiah. Extensive religious reforms; temple service renewed; land purged of idols.		Hoshea captured and imprisoned by King of Assyria.		Shalmaneser IV. (727-722) of Assyria.
724	4th year of Hezekiah (2K. xviii. 9).		7th year of Hoshea. Samaria besieged by Shalmaneser IV.		
722	6th year of Hezekiah (2K. xviii. 10).		9th year of Hoshea. Samaria falls before Sargon II.; population deported to foreign parts. Foreigners imported and settled in Samaria.		Sargon II. (722-705) of Assyria. Merodach-baladan King in Babylon (721-710).

SECTION II.—JUDAH ALONE. B. C. 722-586.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.	Other Nations.
720			Sargon defeats Egyptians at Raphia.	
717		Isaiah	Sargon captures Carchemish, the Hittite capital.	Shutur-nakhundi of Elam.
713	Hezekiah's sickness and recovery.			
712	Receives embassy of Merodach-baladan.			
711			Sargon captures Ashdod (Isa. xx. 1).	
710			Sargon overthrows Babylon, conquering Chaldeans.	
705			Murder of Sargon; accession of his son Sennacherib (705-681). War with Merodach-baladan of Babylon.	
701	Judah invaded by Sennacherib; Hezekiah partially submits, paying tribute. Disaster to the Assyrian army.			Tirhakah of Egypt-Ethiopia. Baal of Tyre.
699	Death of Hezekiah. Accession of			Khalludush of Elam (699-693).
698	13. Manasseh (55) his son.			
697	First full year of Manasseh. Idolatry in the ascendancy; prophets destroyed; necromancy and augury practiced; temple desecrated. — Ahaz's policy continued.			Kudur-nakhundi III. of Elam (693-692). Umman-menanu (692-689) of Elam.
681	Manasseh named in a list of tributaries of Esarhaddon.		Sennacherib slain by his sons (2 K. xix. 37), succeeded by Esarhaddon (681-668).	Khumbakhaldash I. (689-681) of Elam.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.	Other Nations.
668			Death of Esarhaddon; accession of Assurbanipal (668-626), at Nineveh and Shamash-shum-ukin at Babylon.	
	Manasseh mentioned in a list of kings tributary to Assurbanipal.			Psammetichus, king of Egypt 664-610.
648-7	Manasseh carried in chains to Babylon, pardoned and returned to Jerusalem (2 Chr. xxxiii. 11-13).	Hozai.	Shamash-shum-ukin destroyed—cremated in his own palace.	Memphis and No Amon (Thebes) destroyed (Nah. iii. 8-10) by Assurbanipal. Susa plundered by Assurbanipal.
643	Death of Manasseh.			
642	14. Amon (2).			
641	Idolater. Slain in a conspiracy.			
640	15. Josiah's (31) accession year.			
639	Josiah's first full year.	Huldah.	Assyria declines with death of Assurbanipal (626).	Median empire established, ca. 633. (Scythian invasion.)
626		Jeremiah begins prophesying.	Nabopolassar (625-605) king at Babylon.	
621	Book of Law discovered in the temple. Radical reforms instituted. Passover re-observed.	Zephaniah. Nahum.		
608	Josiah slain by Necho of Egypt. 16. Jehoahaz (3 mo.), son of Josiah, crowned by people, deposed by Necho. 17. Jehoiakim (11) enthroned by Necho.	Habakkuk.		Necho (609-594) invades Syria.
606			Nineveh falls before Median army.	
605	Yields to Nebuchadrezzar (2K. xxiv. 1). Daniel and companions carried to Babylon (Dan. i. 1).		Nebuchadrezzar overthrows Necho and drives him back to Egypt. Nebuchadrezzar (43) king of Babylon (605-562).	
598	Jehoiakim probably slain by Neb.'s forces (cf. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6; Jer. xxii. 19: xxxvi. 30).			

SECTION III.—THE CAPTIVITY AND EXILE. B. C. 597-538.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	BABYLON AND PERSIA.	Other Nations.
597	18. Jehoiachin (3 mo.), son of Jehoiakim, enthroned, and at end of 3 mo. carried to Babylon.	Jeremiah. Ezekiel carried to Babylon; prophesies 592-570 in Babylonia.		
596	19. Zedekiah (11), son of Josiah, made king by Nebuchadrezzar.			
593	Makes trip to Babylon to cement alliance (Jer. li. 59).			
589	Joins conspiracy against Babylon.			
588	Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadrezzar, who meets and defeats Egyptians.			Hophra of Egypt.
586	Jerusalem falls, king blinded, city plundered and burnt. Jews captives in Babylon.	Jeremiah remains in Palestine.	Jews captives in Babylonia.	Amasis of Egypt. Astyages of Media.
586	Gedaliah, provincial governor over Jews in Palestine. Slain by Ishmael claimant to royal blood. Johanan carried Jews and Jeremiah to Egypt.	Jeremiah in Egypt.		
581	Another captivity of 742 Jews (Jer. lii. 30).	Ezekiel in Babylonia.		
ca. 568			Invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadrezzar.	
562			Death of Nebuchadrezzar. Evil-merodach (2) his son. Promotion of Jehoiachin (2 K. xxv. 27).	
560			Evil-merodach murdered, succeeded by Neriglissar (4).	
556			Death of Neriglissar—successor Labashi-Marduk (few mo.) slain.	

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	BABYLON AND PERSIA.	Other Nations.
555			Rise of Cyrus, king of Anshan. Nabonidus, usurper, ascends throne of Babylon.	
550			Medo-Persian empire founded by Cyrus.	
ca. 547			Coalition of Babylonia, Lydia, Egypt, and Sparta against Cyrus.	
546				Crœsus of Lydia overthrown by Cyrus.

SECTION IV.—THE RESTORATION. B. C. 538-432.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	PERSIA.	Other Nations.
538			Cyrus captures Babylonia and Babylon.	
537-6	Jews, by decree of Cyrus, return to Palestine, and begin to build the temple. Delayed by plot of Samaritans.			
525			Cambyses king of Persia (529-522) enters Egypt. Darius Hystaspes (521-485) of Persia.	
520	Jews stirred up to finish temple by prophets Haggai and Zechariah.	Haggai. Zechariah.		
516	Temple completed and dedicated.			
490				Battle of Marathon.
485			Xerxes I. (485-464).	
480				Battle of Thermopylæ.
479				Battle of Platæa.
464			Artaxerxes I. (464-424).	
458	Return of Ezra with company of colonists.			
447				Battle of Chæronea.
445	Return of Nehemiah and rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem.			Pericles ruler at Athens.
432	Nehemiah's second visit to Jerusalem.	Malachi.		Peloponnesian war begins.

SECTION VI. — THE DYNASTIES OF ISRAEL.

Dynasties.	KINGS.	Prophets.	Contemporaneous Kings of Judah.
First.	1. Jeroboam (22). *	Ahijah.	Rehoboam, Abijah,
	2. Nadab (2).	Iddo.	Asa. "
Second.	3. Baasha (24).	Jehu.	"
	4. Elah (2).		"
Third.	5. Zimri (7 days).		"
Fourth.	6. Omri (12).		"
	7. Ahab (22).	Elijah, Micaiah.	Jehoshaphat.
	8. Ahaziah (2).	Elisha.	"
	9. Jehoram (12).		" Jehoram, Ahaziah.
Fifth.	10. Jehu (28).		Joash.
	11. Jehoahaz (17).		"
	12. Joash (16).	Jonah.	" Amaziah.
	13. Jeroboam II (41).	Hosea. Amos.	Amaziah.
	14. Zachariah (6 mo.).		Uzziah.
Sixth.	15. Shallum (1 mo.).		"
Seventh	16. Menahem (10).		"
	17. Pekahiah (2).		"
Eighth.	18. Pekah (20).	Oded.	" Jotham, Ahaz.
Ninth.	19. Hoshea (9).		Ahaz, Hezekiah.

*Years of reign.

SECTION V. — THE KINGS OF JUDAH.

Old Date.	KINGS.	Prophets.	Contemporaneous Kings of Israel.
931	1. Rehoboam (17).	Shemaiah, Iddo.	Jeroboam.
914	2. Abijam (3).		"
911	3. Asa (41).	Azariah, Hanani, Jehu.	" Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab.
871	4. Jehoshaphat (25)	Jehu, Jahaziel, Eliezer.	Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram.
849	5. Jehoram (8).		Jehoram.
842	6. Ahaziah (1).		"
842	(0) Athaliah (6).	Obadiah.	Jehu.
836	7. Joash (40).	Joel, Zechariah.	" Jehoahaz, Joash.
799	8. Amaziah (29).		Joash, Jeroboam II.
786	9. Uzziah (52).	Zechariah,	Jeroboam II, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah.
749	10. Jotham (16).	Isaiah, Micah.	Pekah.
742	11. Ahaz (16).		" Hoshea.
728	12. Hezekiah (29).		Hoshea.
698	13. Manasseh (55).		
642	14. Amon (2).	Nahum.	
640	15. Josiah (31).	Jeremiah. Zephaniah.	
608	16. Jehoahaz (3 mo.).		
608	17. Jehoiakim (11).	Habakkuk.	
597	18. Jehoiachin (3 mo.).		
596	19. Zedekiah (11).		
586	FALL OF JERUSALEM.		

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